

**A Comparison of English and Chinese Written  
Discourse and Its Implications for Teaching**

**by**

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in Partial Fulfilment  
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## **Appendix I**

### **Original and Analysed Versions of Chinese Samples**



Chinese Sample 1 (Original)  
顺乎民意的大选

记者: 成元生 雷柏松  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 3

举世瞩目的柬埔寨大选已顺利举行。8月1日，柬国家选举委员会宣布大选初步结果，人民党成为下一届国民议会第一大党并将组织新的联合政府。这次大选反映了柬埔寨人民的意愿，对今后柬政治经济的发展将会产生重大影响，具有重要意义。

这次大选相当成功，主要有以下几个特点：

首先，这次大选是近30年来由柬埔寨人民自己主持的第一次大选。上次1993年 月的大选是由联合国主持的。这次大选由柬埔寨国家选举委员会派了5万国内观察员和3500名各政党代表深入到每一个投票站观察和监督选举，并派近10万名军警，保安人员到全国11699个投票站维持秩序。选票箱的封箱，运送，计票，复核，宣布统计结果，发布新闻等等，都是由国家选举委员会全权负责。

其次，大选投票率高。这次大选投票率高达90%以上，超过1993年大选的90%投票率。这样高的投票率在世界上是少有的。大选投票率高的根本原因，在于广大选民迫切希望通过大选，选出符合人民心愿的新政府，希望新政府能实现国内和平，努力发展经济，改善人民生活。

第三，大选得到国际社会的承认和赞赏。负责观察柬大选的国际联合观察团7月27日深夜发表声明说，柬大选是在“自由、公正的气氛”中进行的，总的来说投票达到“民主的标准”。声明还说，柬选民热情高涨，大选是在“和平气氛”中进行的，没有发现选民受到威胁事件。29日国际联合观察团又发表声明说，目前他们找不到任何理由去改变对柬大选“自由、公正”的初步评价。国际联合观察团由欧盟，东盟，中国，韩国，日本等国家和国际组织的近700名观察员组成。联合国秘书长安南7月29日表示支持柬大选公正自由的评价。大选后，东盟也发表声明表示柬大选是自由、公正的，曾表示要单独对柬大选作出评估的美国观察团和非政府组织观察员也对柬大选给予积极肯定的评价，认为是“可信的”“可以接受的”。亚洲开发银行总裁佐藤光夫对柬大选给予高度评价，并表示要尽快恢复对柬提供援助。

中国首席观察员杨厚阒对记者说，这次大选中有16%的投票站和13%的计算中心有国际观察员，这高于惯常对大选进行国际观察和监督的标准。到目前为止，国际联合观察团还没有接到国际观察员关于选举中有严重违反规定的报告。大选组织工作比较完善。应该说这次大选是成功的。

Chinese Sample 1 (Original)

柬埔寨大选成功的举行，是柬埔寨人民的胜利，也是支持柬举行大选的国际社会的胜利。

Chinese Sample 1 (First Analyst)  
顺乎民意的大选

记者: 成元生 雷柏松  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 3

**DB 柬埔寨大选很成功**

**DUI 柬埔寨大选很成功  
RESTATEMENT**

举世瞩目的柬埔寨大选已顺利举行。8月1日，柬埔寨国家选举委员会宣布大选初步结果，人民党成为下一届国民议会第一大党并将组织新的联合政府。这次大选反映了柬埔寨人民的意愿，对今后柬埔寨政治经济的发展将会产生重大影响，具有重要意义。

**DUII 成功的原因I  
EVIDENCE**

这次大选相当成功，主要有以下几个特点：  
首先，这次大选是近30年来由柬埔寨人民自己主持的第一次大选。上次1993年5月的大选是由联合国主持的。这次大选由柬埔寨国家选举委员会派了5万名国内观察员和3500名各政党代表深入到每一个投票站观察和监督选举，并派近10万名军警，保安人员到全国1169个投票站维持秩序。选票箱的封箱，运送，计票，复核，宣布统计结果，发布新闻等等，都是由国家选举委员会全权负责。

**DUIII 成功的原因II  
EVIDENCE**

其次，大选投票率高。这次大选投票率高达90%以上，超过1993年大选的90%投票率。这样高的投票率在世界上是少有的。大选投票率高的根本原因，在于广大选民迫切希望通过大选，选出符合人民心愿的新政府，希望新政府能实现国内和平，努力发展经济，改善人民生活。

**DUIV 成功的原因III  
EVIDENCE**

第三，大选得到国际社会的承认和赞赏。负责观察柬埔寨大选的国际联合观察团7月27日深夜发表声明说，柬埔寨大选是在“自由、公正的气氛”中进行的，总的来说投票达到“民主的标准”。声明还说，柬埔寨选民热情高涨，大选是在“和平气氛”中进行的，没有发现选民受到

#### Chinese Sample 1 (First Analyst)

威胁事件。29日国际联合观察团又发表声明说，目前他们找不到任何理由去改变对柬大选“自由、公正”的初步评价。国际联合观察团由欧盟，东盟，中国，韩国，日本等国家和国际组织的近700名观察员组成。联合国秘书长安南7月29日表示支持柬大选公正自由的评价。大选后，东盟也发表声明表示柬大选是自由、公正的，曾表示要单独对柬大选作出评估的美国观察团和非政府组织观察员也对柬大选给予积极肯定的评价，认为是“可信的”“可以接受的”。亚洲开发银行总裁佐滕光夫对柬大选给予高度评价，并表示要尽快恢复对柬提供援助。

#### DUV      成功的原因IV EVIDENCE

中国首席观察员杨厚阒对记者说，这次大选中有16%的投票站和13%的计算中心有国际观察员，这高于惯常对大选进行国际观察和监督的标准。到目前为止，国际联合观察团还没有接到国际观察员关于选举中有严重违反规定的报告。大选组织工作比较完善。应该说这次大选是成功的。

#### DUVI    大选成功是一件大好事 EVALUATION

柬埔寨大选成功的举行，是柬埔寨人民的胜利，也是支持柬举行大选的国际社会的胜利。

Chinese Sample 1 (Second Analyst)  
顺乎民意的大选

记者: 成元生 雷柏松  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 3

**DB      The Cambodian election is a successful event**

**DUI      The Cambodian election is a successful event  
RESTATEMENT**

举世瞩目的柬埔寨大选已顺利举行。8月1日，柬埔寨国家选举委员会宣布大选初步结果，人民党成为下一届国民议会第一大党并将组织新的联合政府。这次大选反映了柬埔寨人民的意愿，对今后柬埔寨政治经济的发展将会产生重大影响，具有重要意义。

**DUII      Reason why it is a success  
EVIDENCE**

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其次，大选投票率高。这次大选投票率高达90%以上，超过1993年大选的90%投票率。这样高的投票率在世界上是少有的。大选投票率高的根本原因，在于广大选民迫切希望通过大选，选出符合人民心愿的新政府，希望新政府能实现国内和平，努力发展经济，改善人民生活。

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第三，大选得到国际社会的承认和赞赏。负责观察柬埔寨大选的国际联合观察团7月27日深夜发表声明说，柬埔寨大选是在“自由、公正的气氛”中进行的，总的来说投票达到“民主的标准”。声明还说，柬埔寨选民热情高涨，

### Chinese Sample 1 (Second Analyst)

大选是在“和平气氛”中进行的，没有发现选民受到威胁事件。29日国际联合观察团又发表声明说，目前他们找不到任何理由去改变对柬大选“自由、公正”的初步评价。国际联合观察团由欧盟，东盟，中国，韩国，日本等国家和国际组织的近700名观察员组成。联合国秘书长安南7月29日表示支持柬大选公正自由的评价。大选后，东盟也发表声明表示柬大选是自由、公正的，曾表示要单独对柬大选作出评估的美国观察团和非政府组织观察员也对柬大选给予积极肯定的评价，认为是“可信的”“可以接受的”。亚洲开发银行总裁佐藤光夫对柬大选给予高度评价，并表示要尽快恢复对柬提供援助。

#### DUV      **Reason why it is a success** EVIDENCE

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#### DUVI      **Praise and evaluation** EVALUATION

柬埔寨大选成功的举行，是柬埔寨人民的胜利，也是支持柬举行大选的国际社会的胜利。

Chinese Sample 2 (Original)  
野蛮暴行必须严惩

记者： 吴迎春  
日期： 1998 - 8 - 4

今年5月中旬，在印尼首都雅加达等地发生大规模骚乱，不法之徒洗劫华人华侨商店，攻击华人华侨妇女，其暴行残忍之至，令人发指。据统计，共有5000多间华人华侨商店和住宅被抢劫和烧毁，1200多人在暴乱中丧生，数以10万计的华人和外国侨民逃离印尼。

因骚乱引起印尼政局的重大变化：前总统苏哈托下台，哈比比接任，舆论的注意力普遍集中于此，一时没有顾及许多华人华侨妇女被强暴的事件。时过近一个月，新执政领导人宣布要调查5月骚乱真相，华人华侨妇女被强暴的惨剧才陆续被当地媒体和妇女组织曝光。据印尼正义与民主妇女联合会披露，有168名华人妇女被强奸，印尼另一个组织说这样的事件有46多起。有人权组织估计，被害华人华侨妇女的数字高达千人以上。它们一致的看法是，这些强暴行径不是“偶然的”，而是“有组织的集团”进行的犯罪。

中国人民和旅居海外的华人社团对这种暴行极为关注，深表义愤。中国政府对此表示强烈关注和不安，要求印尼政府彻底查处，并采取有效措施，避免类似不幸事件的发生。国际社会也对此发出一片抨击之声。7月25日，马来西亚副总理安瓦尔发表讲话，谴责印尼华人横遭迫害的事件；在此之前，马国内77个团体在吉隆坡联合向印尼驻马大使递交抗议书，对印尼华人妇女遭强暴事件表示强烈抗议；在中国香港特别行政区，台湾地区和菲律宾，泰国，新加坡，加拿大，美国等国家，各界人士和华人社团先后举行了各类抗议活动，他们强烈要求印尼当局保护华人生命财产及妇女儿童的安全，严惩不法之徒，呼吁有关方面协助受害人过上正常生活；据报道，联合国人权委员会的发言人最近在日内瓦宣布，将调查印尼暴乱及华人妇女遭强暴事件。这位发言人披露，自5月底以来，该委员会就不断收到世界各地寄来的有关此事的投诉信件。

近一个时期以来，印尼各界人士和媒体纷纷发表讲话和文章，强烈谴责暴徒的野蛮行径，并要求当局查清这些事件。印尼第二大穆斯林组织穆罕默德协会主席赖斯认为，这些事件肯定有幕后操纵者。印尼最大的穆斯林组织主席瓦希德建议政府立法，保障华人的营业安全。他强调，印尼要恢复陷入衰退的经济，非华商参加不可。

在此情况下，印尼总统哈比比终于在7月15日正式表态。他在总统府会见印尼妇女团体代表时说，印尼5月骚乱期间发生的一系列强奸案，是“印尼历史上最不人道的事件”。他代表“印尼政府和全国人民”谴责一些地区的暴力行动，骚乱以及对妇女的强暴事件。他下令组成调查委员会，保证这类事件不再发生。但据报道，印尼

Chinese Sample 2 (Original)

国内极少数人对这类事件轻描淡写，甚至予以否认。  
这也是这类事件至今仍时有发生的一个重要原因。

近来，一些国家的舆论纷纷要求印尼有关方面应正视事实，尽早采取切实有力措施，严惩不法之徒，认真保护当地华人华侨的人身安全和合法权益。



Chinese Sample 2 (First Analyst)  
野蛮暴行必须严惩

记者: 吴迎春  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 4

**DB**      **国际社会谴责迫害印尼华人**

**DUI**      **印尼发生暴乱，华人受难**  
**BACKGROUND**

今年5月中旬，在印尼首都雅加达等地发生大规模骚乱，不法之徒洗劫华人华侨商店，攻击华人华侨妇女，其暴行残忍之至，令人发指。据统计，共有5000多间华人华侨商店和住宅被抢劫和烧毁，1200多人在暴乱中丧生，数以10万计的华人和外国侨民逃离印尼。

**DUII**      **华人和华人妇女遭到“有组织的**  
**集团”的迫害**  
**BACKGROUND**

因骚乱引起印尼政局的重大变化：前总统苏哈托下台，哈比比接任，舆论的注意力普遍集中于此，一时没有顾及许多华人华侨妇女被强暴的事件。时过近一个月，新执政领导人宣布要调查5月骚乱真相，华人华侨妇女被强暴的惨剧才陆续被当地媒体和妇女组织曝光。据印尼正义与民主妇女联合会披露，有168名华人妇女被强奸，印尼另一个组织说这样的事件有460多起。有人权组织估计，被害华人华侨妇女的数字高达千人以上。它们一致的看法是，这些强暴行径不是“偶然的”，而是“有组织的集团”进行的犯罪。

**DUIII**      **各国各界谴责印尼华人受迫害的事件**  
**ELABORATION**

中国人民和旅居海外的华人社团对这种暴行极为关注，深表义愤。中国政府对此表示强烈关注和不安，要求印尼政府彻底查处，并采取有效措施，避免类似不幸事件的发生。国际社会也对此发出一片抨击之声。7月25日，马来西亚副总理安瓦尔发表讲话，谴责印尼华人横遭迫害的事件；在此之前，马国内77个团体在吉隆坡联合向印尼驻马大使递交抗议书，对印尼华人妇女遭强暴事件表示强烈抗议；在中国香港特别行政区，台湾地区和菲律宾，泰国，新加坡，加拿大，美国等国家，各界人士和华人社团先后举行了各类抗议活动，他们强烈要求印尼当局保护华人生命财产及妇女儿童的安全，严惩不法之徒，呼吁有关方面协助受害人过上正常生活；据报道，联合国人权委员会的发言人最近在日内瓦宣布，将调查印尼暴乱及华人妇女遭强暴事件。这位发言人披露，自5月底

Chinese Sample 2 (First Analyst)

以来，该委员会就不断收到世界各地寄来的有关此事的投诉信件。

DUIV 印尼各界也谴责暴徒的野蛮行为  
ELABORATION

近一个时期以来，印尼各界人士和媒体纷纷发表讲话和文章，强烈谴责暴徒的野蛮行径，并要求当局查清这些事件。印尼第二大穆斯林组织穆罕默德协会主席赖斯认为，这些事件肯定有幕后操纵者。印尼最大的穆斯林组织主席瓦希德建议政府立法，保障华人的营业安全。他强调，印尼要恢复陷入衰退的经济，非华商参加不可。

DUV 印尼总统保证这类事件不再发生  
VOLITIONAL RESULT

在此情况下，印尼总统哈比比终于在7月15日正式表态。他在总统府会见印尼妇女团体代表时说，印尼5月骚乱期间发生的一系列强奸案，是“印尼历史上最不人道的事件”。他代表“印尼政府和全国人民”谴责一些地区的暴力行动，骚乱以及对妇女的强暴事件。他下令组成调查委员会，保证这类事件不再发生。但据报道，印尼国内极少数人对这类事件轻描淡写，甚至予以否认。这也是这类事件至今仍时有发生的一个重要原因。

DUVI 一些国家要求印尼保护华人  
RESTATEMENT

近来，一些国家的舆论纷纷要求印尼有关方面应正视事实，尽早采取切实有力措施，严惩不法之徒，认真保护当地华人华侨的人身安全和合法权益。

Chinese Sample 2 (Second Analyst)  
野蛮暴行必须严惩

记者: 吴迎春  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 4

**DB The International community against prosecution  
ethnic Chinese in Indonesia**

**DUI Ethnic Chinese were robbed  
BACKGROUND**

今年5月中旬, 在印尼首都雅加达等地发生大规模骚乱, 不法之徒洗劫华人华侨商店, 攻击华人华侨妇女, 其暴行残忍之至, 令人发指。据统计, 共有5000多间华人华侨商店和住宅被抢劫和烧毁, 1200多人在暴乱中丧生, 数以10万计的华人和外国侨民逃离印尼。

**DUII Ethnic Chinese women were raped  
BACKGROUND**

因骚乱引起印尼政局的重大变化: 前总统苏哈托下台, 哈比比接任, 舆论的注意力普遍集中于此, 一时没有顾及许多华人华侨妇女被强暴的事件。时过近一个月, 新执政领导人宣布要调查5月骚乱真相, 华人华侨妇女被强暴的惨剧才陆续被当地媒体和妇女组织曝光。据印尼正义与民主妇女联合会披露, 有168名华人妇女被强奸, 印尼另一个组织说这样的事件有460多起。有人权组织估计, 被害华人华侨妇女的数字高达千人以上。它们一致的看法是, 这些强暴行径不是“偶然的”, 而是“有组织的集团”进行的犯罪。

**DUIII The international community is against such  
violence  
ELABORATION**

中国人民和旅居海外的华人社团对这种暴行极为关注, 深表义愤。中国政府对此表示强烈关注和不安, 要求印尼政府彻底查处, 并采取有效措施, 避免类似不幸事件的发生。国际社会也对此发出一片抨击之声。7月25日, 马来西亚副总理安瓦尔发表讲话, 谴责印尼华人横遭迫害的事件; 在此之前, 马国内77个团体在吉隆坡联合向印尼驻马大使递交抗议书, 对印尼华人妇女遭强暴事件表示强烈抗议; 在中国香港特别行政区, 台湾地区和菲律宾, 泰国, 新加坡, 加拿大, 美国等国家, 各界人士和华人社团先后举行了各类抗议活动, 他们强烈要求印尼当局保护华人生命财产及妇女儿童的安全, 严惩不法之徒, 呼吁有关方面协助受害人过上正常生活; 据报道, 联合

Chinese Sample 2 (Second Analyst)

国人权委员会的发言人最近在日内瓦宣布，将调查印尼暴乱及华人妇女遭强暴事件。这位发言人披露，自5月底以来，该委员会就不断收到世界各地寄来的有关此事的投诉信件。

**DUIV      Indonesians are also against such violence**  
**ELABORATION**

近一个时期以来，印尼各界人士和媒体纷纷发表讲话和文章，强烈谴责暴徒的野蛮行径，并要求当局查清这些事件。印尼第二大穆斯林组织穆罕默德协会主席赖斯认为，这些事件肯定有幕后操纵者。印尼最大的穆斯林组织主席瓦希德建议政府立法，保障华人的营业安全。他强调，印尼要恢复陷入衰退的经济，非华商参加不可。

**DUV      The president promises action**  
**VOLITIONAL RESULT**

在此情况下，印尼总统哈比比终于在7月15日正式表态。他在总统府会见印尼妇女团体代表时说，印尼5月骚乱期间发生的一系列强奸案，是“印尼历史上最不人道的事件”。他代表“印尼政府和全国人民”谴责一些地区的暴力行动，骚乱以及对妇女的强暴事件。他下令组成调查委员会，保证这类事件不再发生。但据报道，印尼国内极少数人对这类事件轻描淡写，甚至予以否认。这也是这类事件至今仍时有发生的一个重要原因。

**DUVI      A number of countries put pressure on Indonesia**  
**to protect ethnic Chinese in the country**  
**RESTATEMENT**

近来，一些国家的舆论纷纷要求印尼有关方面应正视事实，尽早采取切实有力措施，严惩不法之徒，认真保护当地华人华侨的人身安全和合法权益。

Chinese Sample 3 (Original)  
南亚和为贵

记者: 李文云 王南  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 5

7月31日, 历时3天的南亚区域合作联盟第十届首脑会议在科伦坡闭幕, 会议通过的《科伦坡宣言》重申于2001年建立‘南亚自由贸易区’, 2002年之前在南亚地区范围内消除贫困等跨世纪目标。然而会后, 印度和巴基斯坦两国军队即在有争议的克什米尔地区频频交火, 双方甚至动用了重型武器和战斗机, 造成大量无辜平民伤亡。南亚各国求发展的愿望和印巴冲突形成巨大反差, 表明南亚次大陆互信, 合作于发展的道路并不平坦, 还有许多事情要做。

南亚区域合作联盟的宗旨有一个突出的特点, 即促进各成员国在经济, 社会, 文化和科学技术领域的相互合作。南盟的成员国都是发展中国家, 有些成员国至今仍排在最不发达国家的名单上, 因而当务之急是发展各国经济, 提高人民生活水平。这也是符合当今时代前进的方向的。但是, 发展经济需要一个和平的国际环境。很难设想, 在克什米尔连天的炮火中, 南亚能够在2002年之前实现消除贫困等目标, 建立起一个具有合作精神的自由贸易区。在南盟各成员国间, 互信, 合作比以往任何时候都更显重要。

印巴是南亚地区的两个大国, 也是南盟的重要成员国。两国对本地区的和平与稳定负有重要责任。然而半个世纪以来, 印巴长期不睦, 特别是今年 月两国接连进行核试验后, 南亚地区的紧张局势骤然加剧。南盟各成员国对此忧心忡忡, 它们发展经济的努力遭到干扰, 正如会议东道主斯里兰卡总统马拉通加夫人所说, 虽然核试爆问题没有列入会议议程, 但却不容忽视, 因为印巴双边关系的状况在相当程度上影响着南盟的前途。

会议期间, 印巴两国总理举行了会晤, 这对缓和两国自5月以来因核试验而急剧恶化的关系虽不无象征意义, 但会晤并没有取得任何实质性成果。近日, 对克什米尔冲突, 两国政府都指责对方军队首先开火, 局势仍没能平息。印巴两国目前首先需要采取最大限度的克制, 实现停火, 遵守联合国有关规定, 通过谈判解决分歧。这不仅是南亚各国的愿望, 也是国际社会的呼声。印巴两国应该负起应有的责任, 在建立信任措施方面采取具体步骤, 使南盟成员国建立互信, 推进合作, 走向和平发展的意愿得以实现。

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ORIGINAL**

### Chinese Sample 3 (First Analyst)

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Chinese Sample 3 (Second Analyst)  
南亚和为贵

记者: 李文云 王南  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 5

**DB The stability of SE Asia and India-Pakistan  
relation**

**DUI The conflicts in the region  
BACKGROUND**

7月31日, 历时3天的南亚区域合作联盟第十届首脑会议在科伦坡闭幕, 会议通过的《科伦坡宣言》重申于200年建立‘南亚自由贸易区’, 2002年之前在南亚地区范围内消除贫困等跨世纪目标。然而会后, 印度和巴基斯坦两国军队即在有争议的克什米尔地区频频交火, 双方甚至动用了重型武器和战斗机, 造成大量无辜平民伤亡。南亚各国求发展的愿望和印巴冲突形成巨大反差, 表明南亚次大陆互信, 合作于发展的道路并不平坦, 还有许多事情要做。

**DUII The need for stability  
BACKGROUND**

南亚区域合作联盟的宗旨有一个突出的特点, 即促进各成员国在经济, 社会, 文化和科学技术领域的相互合作。南盟的成员国都是发展中国家, 有些成员国至今仍排在最不发达国家的名单上, 因而当务之急是发展各国经济, 提高人民生活水平。这也是符合当今时代前进的方向的。但是, 发展经济需要一个和平的国际环境。很难设想, 在克什米尔连天的炮火中, 南亚能够在2002年之前实现消除贫困等目标, 建立起一个具有合作精神的自由贸易区。在南盟各成员国间, 互信, 合作比以往任何时候都更显重要。

**DUIII Conflicts hamper development  
ELABORATION**

印巴是南亚地区的两个大国, 也是南盟的重要成员国。两国对本地区的和平与稳定负有重要责任。然而半个世纪以来, 印巴长期不睦, 特别是今年5月两国接连进行核试验后, 南亚地区的紧张局势骤然加剧。南盟各成员国对此忧心忡忡, 它们发展经济的努力遭到干扰, 正如会议东道主斯里兰卡总统马拉通加夫人所说, 虽然核试验问题没有列入会议议程, 但却不容忽视, 因为印巴双边关系的状况在相当程度上影响着南盟的前途。



Chinese Sample 3 (Second Analyst)

DUIV     **India and Pakistan should try to solve their problems**

INTERPRETATION

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Chinese Sample 4 (Original)  
金融危机的政治反弹

记者: 黄晴  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 7

1998年对世界经济来说是个多事之年, 东亚金融危机自南向北蔓延, 出现了日元的贬值震荡。此外, 俄罗斯金融形势一波三折, 虽因获得国际贷款而稍缓, 但这种贷款究竟是雪中之炭还是止可之鸠, 人们说法不一。

经济危机中的国家往往会产生政治焦躁, 并进而转化出一种寻敌意识。7月底, 美国国务卿奥尔布莱特在澳大利亚说: “苦难会引起国家之间的不信任”, 表现了美国对亚洲经济危机政治化的担心。

日本《文艺春秋》8月号刊登了作家石原慎太郎的一篇文章, 题为《新亚洲攘夷论》。石原是著名的《日本可以说》的作者之一, 对美国态度较为激烈, 是日本经济民族主义情绪的代表者之一。

石原认为, 美国利用冷战遏制和拖垮了苏联, 确保了其军事霸权地位; 又诱使伊拉克妄动, 然后动武驻军海湾, 遂又控制了海湾的能源; 美国的第三个步骤是在金融方面统治世界, 于是通过短期套利资金的进出, 在东亚制造了泡沫经济和金融动荡, 目标是通过危机彻底掠夺东亚远高于其它地区的全部经济成果。石原把短期资金比作上一世纪英国输入中国的鸦片。

无独有偶, 俄罗斯《论坛报》上月发表了索罗金的文章, 题为《美国在亚洲金融危机中扮演了什么角色?》。文章称, 亚洲金融危机的祸首是美国, 美国人的如意算盘是在亚洲方面实施“先发制人的打击”: 先对小国和周边国家进行打击, 然后对因周边金融环境不利而被削弱的主要大国——日本和中国进行打击, 最后计划将“战斗行动”推进到西欧, 以中断其金融一体化过程, 并使欧盟的经济支柱德国的经济发生动荡。完成“战斗行动”后, 美国准备提供“援助”, 从而使“接受施舍的国家”在很大程度上依附于“慈善家”。

上述两文对美国多有指责而没有足够的证据, 不妨将其存而不论, 继续观察。但可以肯定的是, 上述两文反映了日俄两国内存在的一种社会情绪, 一种会让美国担心的社会情绪。

石原认为, 世界最大的债务国美国经济繁荣而世界最大的债权国日本经济持续疲软, 这是极不合理的。他还说, 如果日本将持有的美国国债全部买掉, 据专家测算, 美元会立即贬至1美元兑50日元。

索罗金也讲了一个不知所据的故事: 当美国把金融手腕触及到中国的利益时, 中国曾予以回击。“泄露”的消息说, 一旦欧元流通, 中国准备将2000多亿美元积蓄全部兑换欧元。此举势必引起美国金融崩溃, 并导致欧元取代美元成为全球金融体系的中心。于是, 华盛顿紧急安排克林顿访华。

#### Chinese Sample 4 (Original)

上述两个故事恐怕都是设想和传说，但也事出有因，它们代表着一种意向，即出现一个或几个能与美元相平衡的金融力量。现在有人提出地缘心理之说，上述种种或许就是值得重视的地缘心理。

综上可以得出结论：在金融危机中，受害方和得利方之间很容易产生政治间的不信任，而信任关系则是世界金融稳定的基础；任何国家倘若运用金融手段作为民族利己的政策工具，以邻为壑，势必引起政治反弹，最终也会危及自己的经济。

Chinese Sample 4 (First Analyst)  
金融危机的政治反弹

记者: 黄晴  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 7

**DB 金融危机带来各国间的分歧**

**DUI 1998年世界经济多动荡  
CIRCUMSTANCE**

1998年对世界经济来说是个多事之年, 东亚金融危机自南向北蔓延, 出现了日元的贬值震荡。此外, 俄罗斯金融形势一波三折, 虽因获得国际贷款而稍缓, 但这种贷款究竟是雪中之炭还是止可之鸠, 人们说法不一。

**DUII 经济动荡往往带来政治上的焦躁  
INTERPRETATION**

经济危机中的国家往往会产生政治焦躁, 并进而转化出一种寻敌意识。7月底, 美国国务卿奥尔布莱特在澳大利亚说: “苦难会引起国家之间的不信任”, 表现了美国对亚洲经济危机政治化的担心。

**DUIII 日本的反美情绪  
ELABORATION**

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#### Chinese Sample 4 (First Analyst)

的经济支柱德国的经济发生动荡。完成“战斗行动”后，美国准备提供“援助”，从而使“接受施舍的国家”在很大程度上依附于“慈善家”。

DUV 现有一种反美的社会情绪

ELABORATION

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DUVI 金融危机会影响到各国间的政治关系

RESTATEMENT

综上可以得出结论：在金融危机中，受害方和得利方之间很容易产生政治间的不信任，而信任关系则是世界金融稳定的基础；任何国家倘若运用金融手段作为民族利己的政策工具，以邻为壑，势必引起政治反弹，最终也会危及自己的经济。

Chinese Sample 4 (Second Analyst)  
金融危机的政治反弹

记者: 黄晴  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 7

**DB      Financial crisis leads to suspicion between countries**

**DUI      The financial crisis of 1998  
CIRCUMSTANCE**

1998年对世界经济来说是个多事之年，东亚金融危机自南向北蔓延，出现了日元的贬值震荡。此外，俄罗斯金融形势一波三折，虽因获得国际贷款而稍缓，但这种贷款究竟是雪中之炭还是止可之鸠，人们说法不一。

**DUII      Financial crisis has led to suspicion  
INTERPRETATION**

经济危机中的国家往往会产生政治焦躁，并进而转化出一种寻敌意识。7月底，美国国务卿奥尔布莱特在澳大利亚说：“苦难会引起国家之间的不信任”，表现了美国对亚洲经济危机政治化的担心。

**DUIII      Anti US sentiments in Japan  
ELABORATION**

日本《文艺春秋》8月号刊登了作家石原慎太郎的一篇文章，题为《新亚洲攘夷论》。石原是著名的《日本可以说“不”》的作者之一，对美国态度较为激烈，是日本经济民族主义情绪的代表者之一。

石原认为，美国利用冷战遏制和拖垮了苏联，确保了其军事霸权地位；又诱使伊拉克妄动，然后动武驻军海湾，遂又控制了海湾的能源；美国的第三个步骤是在金融方面统治世界，于是通过短期套利资金的进出，在东亚制造了泡沫经济和金融动荡，目标是通过危机彻底掠夺东亚远高于其它地区的全部经济成果。石原把短期资金比作上一世纪英国输入中国的鸦片。

**DUIV      Anti US sentiments in Russia  
ELABORATION**

无独有偶，俄罗斯《论坛报》上月发表了索罗金的文章，题为《美国在亚洲金融危机中扮演了什么角色？》文章称，亚洲金融危机的祸首是美国，美国人的如意算盘是在亚洲方面实施“先发制人的打击”：先对小国和周边国家进行打击，然后对因周边金融环境不利而被削弱的

#### Chinese Sample 4 (Second Analyst)

主要大国 - 日本和中国进行打击，最后计划将“战斗行动”推进到西欧，以中断其金融一体化过程，并使欧盟的经济支柱德国的经济发生动荡。完成“战斗行动”后，美国准备提供“援助”，从而使“接受施舍的国家”在很大程度上依附于“慈善家”。

#### DUV      **The existence of anti US sentiments** **ELABORATION**

上述两文对美国多有指责而没有足够的证据，不妨将其存而不论，继续观察。但可以肯定的是，上述两文反映了日俄两国内存在的一种社会情绪，一种会让美国担心的社会情绪。

石原认为，世界最大的债务国美国经济繁荣而世界最大的债权国日本经济持续疲软，这是极不合理的。他还说，如果日本将持有的美国国债全部买掉，据专家测算，美元会立即贬至1美元兑50日元。

索罗金也讲了一个不知所据的故事：当美国把金融手腕触及到中国的利益时，中国曾予以回击。“泄露”的消息说，一旦欧元流通，中国准备将2000多亿美元积蓄全部兑换欧元。此举势必引起美国金融崩溃，并导致欧元取代美元成为全球金融体系的中心。于是，华盛顿紧急安排克林顿访华。

上述两个故事恐怕都是设想和传说，但也事出有因，它们代表着一种意向，即出现一个或几个能与美元相平衡的金融力量。现在有人提出地缘心理之说，上述种种或许就是值得重视的地缘心理。

#### DUVI      **Financial crisis and relations between countries** **RESTATEMENT**

综上所述可以得出结论：在金融危机中，受害方和得利方之间很容易产生政治间的不信任，而信任关系则是世界金融稳定的基础；任何国家倘若运用金融手段作为民族利己的政策工具，以邻为壑，势必引起政治反弹，最终也会危及自己的经济。



Chinese Sample 5 (Original)  
阿富汗又生战事

记者: 王南  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 8

近来, 阿富汗战事又起, 反塔利班联盟之间爆发大规模激战。自7月6日起, 塔利班从北部省份昆都士和阿西部省份赫拉特、巴德吉斯出击, 向反塔利班联盟发动进攻。塔利班势头强劲, 连战连捷。反塔利班联盟丧师失地, 节节败退。阿局势再度紧张, 引起了阿邻国和国际社会的关注。

从昆都士首府昆都士城出击的塔利班部队, 是去年进入阿北部地区的一支“孤军”。他们先朝该省东、北两个方向进攻, 取得战果后再挥师向西, 攻下库拉依扎尔城。从西部省份出击的塔利班部队, 于7月11日攻入法里亚布省, 经与对方激战, 当天攻陷该省首府迈马纳, 并于1日占领该省全境。塔利班继续推进, 于8月2日攻克珠兹詹省首府、反塔联盟军事重镇、杜斯塔姆的大本营 - 希比尔甘, 迫使杜斯塔姆率军东撤。8月4日, 塔利班在几乎没遇到抵抗的情况下攻入萨尔普勒省。

截至目前, 塔利班这次发动的进攻已使反塔联盟的控制地域减少三分之一左右, 人员、装备亦遭严重损失。仅希比尔甘一役, 塔利班就俘获杜斯塔姆部队800多人、100辆坦克、250辆军车、一架直升机以及大量轻重武器。更为严峻的是, 阿北部地区最大城市、反塔联盟重要据点 - 马扎里沙里夫已面临塔利班的直接压力, 该城东、南、西三个方向的邻近省份昆都士、萨尔普勒和朱兹詹大都处于塔利班的控制之下。发生在马扎里沙里夫城东、西两侧的攻防战已经打响, 最近的地方仅距城内50公里左右。

不少观察人士认为, 塔利班在这次攻势中频频得手原因主要有三: 一是进攻前准备较为充分。自5月3日与对方和谈破裂后, 塔利班没有像去年那样急于发动出击, 而是将进攻时间排在两个月之后。二是在战术上“稳扎稳打”。每打下一个地方先忙于巩固阵地和后勤补给线, 并不贸然急进, 待一切准备就绪, 再功下一轮目标。三是反塔联盟指挥不力、协调不够。这是一个曾多次暴露过的“老问题”, 现已受到反塔联盟高度重视。8月4日, 即萨尔普勒省失守的当天, 反塔联盟任命马苏德为最高军事司令。马苏德已下令反塔联盟武装从喀布尔以北战场、昆都示省和巴格兰省向对方进攻, 以缓解马扎里沙里夫的压力。

目前, 塔利班正在着手准备进攻马扎里沙里夫, 为此不断调集援军和装备。塔利班最高领导人乌马尔表示, “将赦免所有放弃抵抗的对方军人”。反塔联盟也在向马扎里沙里夫增援, 同时在其他战场策应。不仅如此, 反塔联盟还表示将进行反攻, 夺回失地, 要让塔利班“重蹈去年北进的覆辙”。尽管这两天阿战场显得相对平静, 但双方都在为自己的目标积极准备。



### Chinese Sample 5 (Original)

一些周边国家已对阿局势表示不安。俄罗斯和乌兹别克斯坦已于8月5日向塔利班发出呼吁，要求其停止军事行动，并警告将采取“一切必要措施来维护边界安全”。次日，塔利班则警告说，不得干涉其在阿境内的行动。可以认为，目前阿局势的发展趋向，与国际社会所希望的和谈方向背道而驰，阿富汗问题和平解决的前景变得更加暗淡。

Chinese Sample 5 (First Analyst)  
阿富汗又生战事

记者: 王南  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 8

**DB 塔利班与反塔利班联盟打仗**

**DUI 近来塔利班与反塔利班联盟之间发生大规模激战**  
**BACKGROUND**

近来, 阿富汗战事又起, 反塔利班联盟之间爆发大规模激战。自7月6日起, 塔利班从北部省份昆都士和阿西部省份赫拉特、巴德吉斯出击, 向反塔利班联盟发动进攻。塔利班势头强劲, 连战连捷。反塔利班联盟丧师失地, 节节败退。阿局势再度紧张, 引起了阿邻国和国际社会的关注。

**DUII 塔利班部队不断占据新地盘**  
**ELABORATION**

从昆都士首府昆都士城出击的塔利班部队, 是去年进入阿北部地区的一支“孤军”。他们先朝该省东、北两个方向进攻, 取得战果后再挥师向西, 攻下库拉依扎尔城。从西部省份出击的塔利班部队, 于7月11日攻入法里亚布省, 经与对方激战, 当天攻陷该省首府迈马纳, 并于1日占领该省全境。塔利班继续推进, 于8月2日攻克珠兹詹省首府、反塔联盟军事重镇、杜斯塔姆的大本营-希比尔甘, 迫使杜斯塔姆率军东撤。8月4日, 塔利班在几乎没遇到抵抗的情况下攻入萨尔普勒省。

**DUIII 截至目前, 塔利班这次发动的进攻使反塔联盟实力大减**  
**ELABORATION**

截至目前, 塔利班这次发动的进攻已使反塔联盟的控制地域减少三分之一左右, 人员、装备亦遭严重损失。仅希比尔甘一役, 塔利班就俘获杜斯塔姆部队800多人、100辆坦克、250辆军车、一架直升机以及大量轻重武器。更为严峻的是, 阿北部地区最大城市、反塔联盟重要据点-马扎里沙里夫已面临塔利班的直接压力, 该城东、南、西三个方向的邻近省份昆都士、萨尔普勒和朱兹詹大都处于塔利班的控制之下。发生在马扎里沙里夫城东、西两侧的攻防战已经打响, 最近的地方仅距城内50公里左右。

**DUIV 塔利班胜利的原因**  
**INTERPRETATION**

不少观察人士认为, 塔利班在这次攻势中频频得手原因

### Chinese Sample 5 (First Analyst)

主要有三：一是进攻前准备较为充分。自5月3日与对方和谈破裂后，塔利班没有像去年那样急于发动出击，而是将进攻时间排在两个月之后。二是在战术上“稳扎稳打”。每打下一个地方先忙于巩固阵地和后勤补给线，并不贸然急进，待一切准备就绪，再功下一轮目标。三是反塔联盟指挥不力、协调不够。这是一个曾多次暴露过的“老问题”，现已受到反塔联盟高度重视。8月4日，即萨尔普勒省失守的当天，反塔联盟任命马苏德为最高军事司令。马苏德已下令反塔联盟武装从喀布尔以北战场、昆都示省和巴格兰省向对方进攻，以缓解马扎里沙里夫的压力。

### DUV 双方在准备下一回合的激战 INTERPRETATION

目前，塔利班正在着手准备进攻马扎里沙里夫，为此不断调集援军和装备。塔利班最高领导人乌马尔表示，“将赦免所有放弃抵抗的对方军人”。反塔联盟也在向马扎里沙里夫增援，同时在其他战场策应。不仅如此，反塔联盟还表示将进行反攻，夺回失地，要让塔利班“重蹈去年北进的覆辙”。尽管这两天阿战场显得相对平静，但双方都在为自己的目标积极准备。

### DUVI 战事使周边国家不安 VOLITIONAL RESULT

一些周边国家已对阿局势表示不安。俄罗斯和乌兹别克斯坦已于8月5日向塔利班发出呼吁，要求其停止军事行动，并警告将采取“一切必要措施来维护边界安全”。次日，塔利班则警告说，不得干涉其在阿境内的行动。可以认为，目前阿局势的发展趋向，与国际社会所希望的和谈方向背道而驰，阿富汗问题和平解决的前景变得更加暗淡。

Chinese Sample 5 (Second Analyst)  
阿富汗又生战事

记者: 王南  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 8

**DB      The conflicts between Taleban and anti-Taleban forces**

**DUI      Recent fightings between Taleban and anti-Taleban forces  
BACKGROUND**

近来, 阿富汗战事又起, 反塔利班联盟之间爆发大规模激战。自7月 日起, 塔利班从北部省份昆都士和阿西部省份赫拉特、巴德吉斯出击, 向反塔利班联盟发动进攻。塔利班势头强劲, 连战连捷。反塔利班联盟丧师失地, 节节败退。阿局势再度紧张, 引起了阿邻国和国际社会的关注。

**DUII      Taleban forces are advancing  
ELABORATION**

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**DUIII      Fighting has weakened anti-Taleban forces  
ELABORATION**

截至目前, 塔利班这次发动的进攻已使反塔联盟的控制地域减少三分之一左右, 人员、装备亦遭严重损失。仅希比尔甘一役, 塔利班就俘获杜斯塔姆部队800多人、100辆坦克、250辆军车、一架直升机以及大量轻重武器。更为严峻的是, 阿北部地区最大城市、反塔联盟重要据点 - 马扎里沙里夫已面临塔利班的直接压力, 该城东、南、西三个方向的邻近省份昆都士、萨尔普勒和朱兹詹大都处于塔利班的控制之下。发生在马扎里沙里夫城东、西两侧的攻防战已经打响, 最近的地方仅距城内50公里左右。

**DUIV      Reasons for Taleban victory  
INTERPRETATION**

### Chinese Sample 5 (Second Analyst)

不少观察人士认为，塔利班在这次攻势中频频得手原因主要有三：一是进攻前准备较为充分。自5月3日与对方和谈破裂后，塔利班没有像去年那样急于发动出击，而是将进攻时间排在两个月之后。二是在战术上“稳扎稳打”，每打下一个地方先忙于巩固阵地和后勤补给线，并不贸然急进，待一切准备就绪，再功下一轮目标。三是反塔联盟指挥不力、协调不够。这是一个曾多次暴露过的“老问题”，现已受到反塔联盟高度重视。8月4日，即萨尔普勒省失守的当天，反塔联盟任命马苏德为最高军事司令。马苏德已下令反塔联盟武装从喀布尔以北战场、昆都示省和巴格兰省向对方进攻，以缓解马扎里沙里夫的压力。

#### DUV      **Preparations for the next round of conflicts** ELABORATION

目前，塔利班正在着手准备进攻马扎里沙里夫，为此不断调集援军和装备。塔利班最高领导人乌马尔表示，“将赦免所有放弃抵抗的对方军人”。反塔联盟也在向马扎里沙里夫增援，同时在其他战场策应。不仅如此，反塔联盟还表示将进行反攻，夺回失地，要让塔利班“重蹈去年北进的覆辙”。尽管这两天阿战场显得相对平静，但双方都在为自己的目标积极准备。

#### DUVI      **Fighting threatens the stability of the region** ELABORATION

一些周边国家已对阿局势表示不安。俄罗斯和乌兹别克斯坦已于8月5日向塔利班发出呼吁，要求其停止军事行动，并警告将采取“一切必要措施来维护边界安全”。次日，塔利班则警告说，不得干涉其在阿境内的行动。可以认为，目前阿局势的发展趋向，与国际社会所希望的和谈方向背道而驰，阿富汗问题和平解决的前景变得更加暗淡。

Chinese Sample 6 (Original)  
经济全球化的另一面

记者: 黄晴  
日期: 1998-8-11

经济全球化是本世纪后半期的一种世界性现象,特别是在90年代冷战结束以后,所谓“两个阵营”、“两个市场”的状态被打破,经济全球化的步伐显然加快。

在90年代,世界经济中出现了三次较大的金融动荡,第一次是1992年国际投机资本冲击英镑、法郎等欧洲货币;第二次是1994年爆发的墨西哥金融危机;第三次则是去年爆发的东亚金融危机。

三次金融动荡的共同背景均是日益加快的经济全球化进程,特别是国际金融资本在世界范围内的趋利运动。所谓“经济全球化”的一个重要内容就是民族国家撤除对资本、物资、人员流通的限制和障碍,而信息化时代和电子化时代的到来,则使金融流通瞬息而达万里,远远快于物资、人员之流的速度。正如水的性质是趋下而动一样,金融资本的性质趋利而动,特别是一些投机资本带有盲目追求短期利益的性质。在民族国家日益撤除堤防的情况下,这股金融之流的冲击力便更显突出,具有相当可怕的破坏力。应该说九十年代的三次金融动荡使人们认识到经济全球化的另一面。

最近,日本《世界》月刊8月号刊登美国经济学博士科顿的一篇文章题为《全球化资本主义导致人类日益贫困》,反映了许多人对经济全球化的困惑与反思。

文章认为,当今经济的特点是生产力过剩,大量失业,贫富差别扩大,而且出现了追求短期利益的巨额投机资本。由于经济全球化,放宽限制和金融集中化融为一体,民众或民族国家政府的经济政治权力日益被剥夺,权利正在向全球性金融这种动荡不安的、具有掠夺性质的体制转移。

科顿还认为,全球化新资本主义把金钱与财富混同起来,只关注盈利和创造金钱,而世界的真正财富则正在迅速受到破坏,如世界的自然生存资本(环境、资源),人力资本(人的素质),社会资本(家庭、社会体系)和制度资本(制度的公平、有效、廉洁)均受到金融资本扩张的冲击和破坏。可以说,科顿是从根本制度上谈论了经济全球化中的负面危害性。

此外,日本《文艺春秋》8月号刊登了日本作家石原慎太郎的《新亚洲攘夷论》,此人是《日本可以说不》的作者之一,是日本民族主义情绪的代表人物。石原认为,亚洲金融危机是美国的作品,目标是通过危机彻底掠夺东亚高于其他地区的全部经济成果,缓解美国经济目前存在的严重危机,并进而在金融方面统治世界。

石原素以言论偏激著称,但多少也可以从中看出在经济全球化过程中一些受冲击国家的某种社会心态。

Chinese Sample 6 (First Analyst)  
经济全球化的另一面

记者: 黄晴  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 11

**DB 世界经济全球化带来的问题**

**DUI 目前出现经济全球化  
BACKGROUND**

经济全球化是本世纪后半期的一种世界性现象，特别是在90年代冷战结束以后，所谓“两个阵营”、“两个市场”的状态被打破，经济全球化的步伐显然加快。

**DUII 90年代出现了三次较大的金融危机  
BACKGROUND**

在90年代，世界经济中出现了三次较大的金融动荡，第一次是199 年国际投机资本冲击英镑、法郎等欧洲货币；第二次是1994年爆发的墨西哥金融危机；第三次则是去年爆发的东亚金融危机。

**DUIII 这三此危机是经济全球化带来的  
ELABORATION**

三次金融动荡的共同背景均是日益加快的经济全球化进程，特别是国际金融资本在世界范围内的趋利运动。所谓“经济全球化”的一个重要内容就是民族国家撤除对资本、物资、人员流通的限制和障碍，而信息化时代和电子化时代的到来，则使金融流通瞬息而达万里，远远快于物资、人员之流的速度。正如水的性质是趋下而动一样，金融资本的性质趋利而动，特别是一些投机资本带有盲目追求短期利益的性质。在民族国家日益撤除堤防的情况下，这股金融之流的冲击力便更显突出，具有相当可怕的破坏力。应该说九十年代的三次金融动荡使人们认识到经济全球化的另一面。

**DUIV 经济全球化剥夺了政府对经济的控制权  
ELABORATION**

最近，日本《世界》月刊8月号刊登美国经济学博士科顿的一篇文章题为《全球化资本主义导致人类日益贫困》，反映了许多人对经济全球化的困惑与反思。

文章认为，当今经济的特点是生产力过剩，大量失业，贫富差别扩大，而且出现了追求短期利益的巨额投机资本。由于经济全球化，放宽限制和金融集中化融为一体，民众或民族国家政府的经济政治权力日益被剥夺，权利正在向全球性金融这种动荡不安的、具有掠夺性质的

体制转移。

DUV      全球化致使世界只重视金钱不重视创造财富  
ELABORATION

科顿还认为，全球化新资本主义把金钱与财富混同起来，只关注盈利和创造金钱，而世界的真正财富则正在迅速受到破坏，如世界的自然生存资本（环境、资源），人力资本（人的素质），社会资本（家庭、社会体系）和制度资本（制度的公平、有效、廉洁）均受到金融资本扩张的冲击和破坏。可以说，科顿是从根本制度上谈论了经济全球化中的负面危害性。

DUVI     经济全球化也给各国之间带来社会心态上的矛盾  
ELABORATION

此外，日本《文艺春秋》8月号刊登了日本作家石原慎太郎的《新亚洲攘夷论》，此人是《日本可以说不》的作者之一，是日本民族主义情绪的代表人物。石原认为，亚洲金融危机是美国的作品，目标是通过危机彻底掠夺东亚高于其他地区的全部经济成果，缓解美国经济目前存在的严重危机，并进而在金融方面统治世界。

石原素以言论偏激著称，但多少也可以从中看出在经济全球化过程中一些受冲击国家的某种社会心态。



Chinese Sample 6 (Second Analyst)  
经济全球化的另一面

记者: 黄晴  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 11

**DB      The problems with globalisation**

**DUI      Economic globalisation  
BACKGROUND**

经济全球化是本世纪后半期的一种世界性现象，特别是在90年代冷战结束以后，所谓“两个阵营”、“两个市场”的状态被打破，经济全球化的步伐显然加快。

**DUII      The three financial crises  
ELABORATION**

在90年代，世界经济中出现了三次较大的金融动荡，第一次是1992年国际投机资本冲击英镑、法郎等欧洲货币；第二次是1994年爆发的墨西哥金融危机；第三次则是去年爆发的东亚金融危机。

**DUIII      The crises are brought about by globalisation  
ELABORATION**

三次金融动荡的共同背景均是日益加快的经济全球化进程，特别是国际金融资本在世界范围内的趋利运动。所谓“经济全球化”的一个重要内容就是民族国家撤除对资本、物资、人员流通的限制和障碍，而信息化时代和电子化时代的到来，则使金融流通瞬息而达万里，远远快于物资、人员之流的速度。正如水的性质是趋下而动一样，金融资本的性质趋利而动，特别是一些投机资本带有盲目追求短期利益的性质。在民族国家日益撤除堤防的情况下，这股金融之流的冲击力便更显突出，具有相当可怕的破坏力。应该说九十年代的三次金融动荡使人们认识到经济全球化的另一面。

**DUIV      Globalisation striped some of the power  
governments have over their economy  
ELABORATION**

最近，日本《世界》月刊8月号刊登美国经济学博士科顿的一篇文章题为《全球化资本主义导致人类日益贫困》，反映了许多人对经济全球化的困惑与反思。

文章认为，当今经济的特点是生产力过剩，大量失业，贫富差别扩大，而且出现了追求短期利益的巨额投机资本。由于经济全球化，放宽限制和金融集中化融为一体，民众或民族国家政府的经济政治权力日益被剥夺，

Chinese Sample 6 (Second Analyst)

权利正在向全球性金融这种动荡不安的、具有掠夺性质的体制转移。

**DUV      Globalisation means money becomes more  
important than wealth**

**ELABORATION**

科顿还认为，全球化新资本主义把金钱与财富混同起来，只关注盈利和创造金钱，而世界的真正财富则正在迅速受到破坏，如世界的自然生存资本（环境、资源），人力资本（人的素质），社会资本（家庭、社会体系）和制度资本（制度的公平、有效、廉洁）均受到金融资本扩张的冲击和破坏。可以说，科顿是从根本制度上谈论了经济全球化中的负面危害性。

**DUVI      Social problems brought about by globalisation**

**ELABORATION**

此外，日本《文艺春秋》8月号刊登了日本作家石原慎太郎的《新亚洲攘夷论》，此人是《日本可以说不》的作者之一，是日本民族主义情绪的代表人物。石原认为，亚洲金融危机是美国的作品，目标是通过危机彻底掠夺东亚高于其他地区的全部经济成果，缓解美国经济目前存在的严重危机，并进而在金融方面统治世界。

石原素以言论偏激著称，但多少也可以从中看出在经济全球化过程中一些受冲击国家的某种社会心态。

Chinese Sample 7 (Original)  
华尔街何以震颤

记者: 张亮  
日期: 1998-8-13

近来, 美国的华尔街一个劲儿地颤抖, 弄得股民人心惶惶。8月11日, 道-琼斯30种工业股票平均价格指数开盘就狂泻, 最多时跌了250多点, 最后以8462.85点收盘, 比前一个交易日下降了112点。

纽约股市这天如此剧烈动荡, 是由于受亚洲股市暴跌的影响。在纽约股市开盘前, 亚洲股市早已收盘, 且普遍下跌。特别需要指出的是, 日元对美元的汇价最低下跌到147.64日元兑换1美元, 创年来最低水平。

7月17日, 纽约股市道-琼斯指数曾爬到9337.97点的历史最高峰。暴涨必然暴跌, 这是股市的规律。此后的17个交易日, 道指降幅超过11%。

大洋彼岸股市动荡何以震撼华尔街? 这是因为美国投资者既担心东亚爆发新一轮金融危机, 又害怕它对美国经济构成更大威胁。而从华尔街本身来说, 许多专家认为股市有水分, 估计超值了15%, 所以经不起外来的剧烈冲击。

事实上, 东亚金融危机已对美国经济产生了不利影响。继去年国内生产总值增长3.8%之后, 今年第一季度又猛增5.5%, 可第二季度仅增长1.4%。美国经济增长急剧速减的主要原因是出口减少, 进口增加。过去, 美国每年对亚洲的出口占其出口总额的30%。但是, 东亚金融危机爆发一年多来, 亚洲国家一方面大大减少了从美国的进口, 另一方面又加大了对美国的出口。在这种情况下, 那些依赖亚洲市场的美国公司不得不压缩生产, 结果导致利润增长率大幅下降。赢利状况不佳, 公司的股票价格自然看跌。

但是, 东亚金融危机依然形势严峻, 甚至有进一步恶化的危险。日本迟迟没有对其银行系统和整个经济动真格, 致使日元急剧贬值, 结果给东亚其他国家的货币造成强烈冲击。如果日本还不拿出良策, 日元对美元的汇价就很可能跌破150:1的大关, 进而会在东亚引起恶性循环。届时, 东亚金融危机对美国经济和华尔街的震荡就非同小可了。

目前美国股市超值与否, 此间经济界有不同看法。联储委员会主席格林斯潘虽然没有直接对此发表评论, 但他曾多次拉警报, 告诫股票投资者们不要头脑过度发热。所以, 有人分析, 格林斯潘对纽约股市近来的下跌会暗暗心喜, 因为股市的及时“自我矫正”可以避免重蹈30年代股市大崩盘的覆辙。

至于纽约股市以及整个美国经济的未来走势, 此间专家们普遍认为将在很大程度上取决于东亚金融危机和日本经济如何发展。在金融和经济全球化的今天, 美国这个头号经济大国不可能是“世外桃源”了。

Chinese Sample 7 (First Analyst)  
华尔街何以震颤

记者: 张亮  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 13

**DB 华尔街的股市危机**

**DUI 近来美国华尔街一个劲地颤抖**  
**ELABORATION**

近来, 美国的华尔街一个劲儿地颤抖, 弄得股民人心惶惶。8月11日, 道 - 琼斯30种工业股票平均价格指数开盘就狂泻, 最多时跌了250多点, 最后以8462.85点收盘, 比前一个交易日下降了112点。

**DUII 华尔街颤抖是由亚洲股市暴跌带来的**  
**INTERPRETATION**

纽约股市这天如此剧烈动荡, 是由于受亚洲股市暴跌的影响。在纽约股市开盘前, 亚洲股市早已收盘, 且普遍下跌。特别需要指出的是, 日元对美元的汇价最低下跌到147.64日元兑换1美元, 创8年来最低水平。

**DUIII 暴涨必然暴跌是股市的规律**  
**INTERPRETATION**

7月17日, 纽约股市道 - 琼斯指数曾爬到9337.97点的历史最高峰。暴涨必然暴跌, 这是股市的规律。此后的17个交易日, 道指降幅超过11%。

**DUIV 华尔街震荡是因为亚洲金融危机**  
**INTERPRETATION**

大洋彼岸股市动荡何以震撼华尔街? 这是因为美国投资者既担心东亚爆发新一轮金融危机, 又害怕它对美国经济构成更大威胁。而从华尔街本身来说, 许多专家认为股市有水分, 估计超值了15%, 所以经不起外来的剧烈冲击。

事实上, 东亚金融危机已对美国经济产生了不利影响。继去年国内生产总值增长3.8%之后, 今年第一季度又猛增5.5%, 可第二季度仅增长1.4%。美国经济增长急剧速减的主要原因是出口减少, 进口增加。过去, 美国每年对亚洲的出口占其出口总额的30%。但是, 东亚金融危机爆发一年多来, 亚洲国家一方面大大减少了从美国的进口, 另一方面又加大了对美国的出口。在这种情况下, 那些依赖亚洲市场的美国公司不得不压缩生产, 结果导致利润增长率大幅下降。赢利状况不佳, 公司的股票价格自然看跌。

DUV 情况还有恶化的可能  
INTERPRETATION

但是，东亚金融危机依然形势严峻，甚至有进一步恶化的危险。日本迟迟没有对其银行系统和整个经济动真格，致使日元急剧贬值，结果给东亚其他国家的货币造成强烈冲击。如果日本还不拿出良策，日元对美元的汇价就很可能跌破150: 1的大关，进而会在东亚引起恶性循环。届时，东亚金融危机对美国经济和华尔街的震荡就非同小可了。

DUVI 股市危机并非对美国没有好处  
INTERPRETATION

目前美国股市超值与否，此间经济界有不同看法。联邦储备委员会主席格林斯潘虽然没有直接对此发表评论，但他曾多次拉警报，告诫股票投资者们不要头脑过度发热。所以，有人分析，格林斯潘对纽约股市近来的下跌会暗暗心喜，因为股市的及时“自我矫正”可以避免重蹈30年代股市大崩盘的覆辙。

DUVII 美国经济和股市的走势取决于东亚经济的发展  
INTERPRETATION

至于纽约股市以及整个美国经济的未来走势，此间专家们普遍认为将在很大程度上取决于东亚金融危机和日本经济如何发展。在金融和经济全球化的今天，美国这个头号经济大国不可能是“世外桃源”了。

Chinese Sample 7 (Second Analyst)  
华尔街何以震颤

记者: 张亮  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 13

**DB Wall Street crisis**

**DUI Details on Wall Street crisis**  
**ELABORATION**

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**DUII The crisis is caused by sharp fall in the stock market**  
**INTERPRETATION**

纽约股市这天如此剧烈动荡, 是由于受亚洲股市暴跌的影响。在纽约股市开盘前, 亚洲股市早已收盘, 且普遍下跌。特别需要指出的是, 日元对美元的汇价最低下跌到147.64日元兑换1美元, 创8年来最低水平。

**DUIII Shares go down as well as up**  
**INTERPRETATION**

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**DUIV Wall Street crisis is caused by Asian crisis**  
**INTERPRETATION**

大洋彼岸股市动荡何以震撼华尔街? 这是因为美国投资者既担心东亚爆发新一轮金融危机, 又害怕它对美国经济构成更大威胁。而从华尔街本身来说, 许多专家认为股市有水分, 估计超值了15 %, 所以经不起外来的剧烈冲击。

事实上, 东亚金融危机已对美国经济产生了不利影响。继去年国内生产总值增长3.8 %之后, 今年第一季度又猛增5.5 %, 可第二季度仅增长1.4%。美国经济增长急剧速减的主要原因是出口减少, 进口增加。过去, 美国每年对亚洲的出口占其出口总额的30 %。但是, 东亚金融危机爆发一年多来, 亚洲国家一方面大大减少了从美国的进口, 另一方面又加大了对美国的出口。在这种情况下, 那些依赖亚洲市场的美国公司不得不压缩生产, 结果导致利润增长率大幅下降。赢利状况不佳, 公司的股票价格自然

看跌。

**DUV      It can get worse**  
**INTERPRETATION**

但是，东亚金融危机依然形势严峻，甚至有进一步恶化的危险。日本迟迟没有对其银行系统和整个经济动真格，致使日元急剧贬值，结果给东亚其他国家的货币造成强烈冲击。如果日本还不拿出良策，日元对美元的汇价就很可能跌破150: 1的大关，进而会在东亚引起恶性循环。届时，东亚金融危机对美国经济和华尔街的震荡就非同小可了。

**DUVI      The crisis is good for the US in some ways**  
**INTERPRETATION**

目前美国股市超值与否，此间经济界有不同看法。联邦储备委员会主席格林斯潘虽然没有直接对此发表评论，但他曾多次拉警报，告诫股票投资者们不要头脑过度发热。所以，有人分析，格林斯潘对纽约股市近来的下跌会暗暗心喜，因为股市的及时“自我矫正”可以避免重蹈30年代股市大崩盘的覆辙。

**DUVII      US economy depends on Asia**  
**INTERPRETATION**

至于纽约股市以及整个美国经济的未来走势，此间专家们普遍认为将在很大程度上取决于东亚金融危机和日本经济如何发展。在金融和经济全球化的今天，美国这个头号经济大国不可能是“世外桃源”了。



记者: 张国成  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 14

今年8月12日是《中日友好和平条约》签订20周年。  
《中日友好和平条约》是继《中日联合声明》之后, 指导中日两国发展的又一份原则文件。对这一历史性文件的最好纪念, 应当是回顾过去, 总结经验, 增信释疑, 走向未来。

20多年来, 中日两国关系在政治、经济、文化、人员交往等各个领域都取得了长足的发展。在政治上, 两国领导人互访频繁。1992年, 在纪念中日邦交正常化20周年时, 江泽民总书记访问了日本, 日本明仁天皇也在同一年访华。去年, 中日两国总理实现了互访。中日两国领导人经常在各种国际会议的场合就两国以及共同关心的问题及时地交换意见。这些都有力地推动和促进了两国关系的发展。在经济上, 中日年贸易额已突破600亿美元大关。日本对华日元贷款已达到1. 万亿日元。中日经济合作促进了两国经济的发展, 中日两国关系的发展表明了声明与条约的强大生命力。

毋庸讳言, 中日两国关系的发展也并非一帆风顺。近年来两国间出现的主要问题是历史认识问题, 台湾问题和领土问题。对待这些问题的原则或已写入了文件, 或已在两国领导人之间达成了谅解。因此, 可以说, 中日两国在邦交正常化及缔约时, 这些问题都得到了解决。例如, 对历史问题中日联合声明说, “日本方面痛感日本国过去由于战争给中国人民造成重大损害的责任, 表示深刻的反省。”对台湾问题, 日本政府在联合声明中表示“充分理解和尊重”中国政府关于台湾是中华人民共和国不可分割的一部分的立场。《中日友好和平条约》则确认“联合声明是两国和平友好关系的基础, 联合声明所表明的各项原则应予严格遵守。对两国存在的领土问题, 双方领导人在缔结友好条约时也达成了“搁置主权, 共同开发”的谅解。只要不折不扣遵守这些原则, 中日关系就会顺畅发展。

人们注意到, 日本首相小渊惠三最近在国会答辩中表示, 在对日本过去的“侵略行为和殖民统治”问题上, 新内阁坚持村山内阁“表示深刻反省和道歉”的立场, 确认“台湾问题是中国人之间的问题”的立场。这种表态无疑将对中日关系的健康发展起到推动作用。

中日两国缔约后, 两国及世界形势都发生了很大变化, 两国不断深化业已存在的友好关系更显重要。如日本首相小渊惠三最近在施政纲领中所指出的那样, “日本和中国作为对亚太地区的稳定和繁荣负有责任的国家, 其双边关系已不仅仅是两个国家的问题。”在当今的国际环境中, 人们应该从这样的高度看待中日两国关系。

今年, 两国都在以各种形式纪念《中日和平友好条约》



Chinese Sample 8 (Original)

缔结20周年。纪念的首要目的是重新确认条约的各项原则，并以此推动两国关系的发展。中日两国一衣带水，一苇可航，有着悠久的文化交往历史。人们都希望在新旧世纪交接的时刻，两国都从大局出发，增加信任减少疑虑，共同努力，使两国关系发展到新的阶段。

记者: 张国成  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 14

**DB 中日两国关系的过去和未来**

**DUI 今年是《中日友好和平条约》签订20周年  
CIRCUMSTANCE**

今年8月12日是《中日友好和平条约》签订20周年。  
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**DUII 20年来中日关系在各方面有了长足的发展  
ELABORATION**

20多年来, 中日两国关系在政治、经济、文化、人员交往等各个领域都取得了长足的发展。在政治上, 两国领导人互访频繁。1992年, 在纪念中日邦交正常化20周年时, 江泽民总书记访问了日本, 日本明仁天皇也在同一年访华。去年, 中日两国总理实现了互访。中日两国领导人经常在各种国际会议的场合就两国以及共同关心的问题及时地交换意见。这些都有力地推动和促进了两国关系的发展。在经济上, 中日年贸易额已突破600亿美元大关。日本对华日元贷款已达到1. 6万亿日元。中日经济合作促进了两国经济的发展, 中日两国关系的发展表明了声明与条约的强大生命力。

**DUIII 20年来中日关系上有过问题  
ELABORATION**

毋庸讳言, 中日两国关系的发展也并非一帆风顺。近年来两国间出现的主要问题是历史认识问题, 台湾问题和领土问题。对待这些问题的原则或已写入了文件, 或已在两国领导人之间达成了谅解。因此, 可以说, 中日两国在邦交正常化及缔约时, 这些问题都得到了解决。例如, 对历史问题中日联合声明说, “日本方面痛感日本国过去由于战争给中国人民造成重大损害的责任, 表示深刻的反省。”对台湾问题, 日本政府在联合声明中表示“充分理解和尊重”中国政府关于台湾是中华人民共和国不可分割的一部分的立场。《中日友好和平条约》则确认“联合声明是两国和平友好关系的基础, 联合声明所表明各项原则应予严格遵守。对两国存在的领土问题, 双方领导人在缔结友好条约时也达成了“搁置主权, 共同开发”的谅解。只要不折不扣遵守这些原则, 中日关系就会顺畅

## Chinese Sample 8 (First Analyst)

发展。

DUIV      新首相在关键问题上尊重中国立场  
ELABORATION

人们注意到，日本首相小渊惠三最近在国会答辩中表示，在对日本过去的“侵略行为和殖民统治”问题上，新内阁坚持村山内阁“表示深刻反省和道歉”的立场，确认“台湾问题是中国人之间的问题”的立场。这种表态无疑将对中日关系的健康发展起到推动作用。

DUV      中日关系的稳定有利于世界和平  
EVALUATION

中日两国缔约后，两国及世界形势都发生了很大变化，两国不断深化业已存在的友好关系更显重要。如日本首相小渊惠三最近在施政纲领中所指出的那样，“日本和中国作为对亚太地区的稳定和繁荣负有责任的国家，其双边关系已不仅仅是两个国家的问题。”在当今的国际环境中，人们应该从这样的高度看待中日两国关系。

DUVI      今后中日应共同努力进一步发展关系  
RESTATEMENT

今年，两国都在以各种形式纪念《中日和平友好条约》缔结20周年。纪念的首要目的是重新确认条约的各项原则，并以此推动两国关系的发展。中日两国一衣带水，一苇可航，有着悠久的文化交往历史。人们都希望在新旧世纪交接的时刻，两国都从大局出发，增加信任减少疑虑，共同努力，使两国关系发展到新的阶段。

Chinese Sample 8 (Second Analyst)  
增信释疑 走向未来

记者: 张国成  
日期: 1998-8-14

**DB The current state of Sino-Japanese relationship**

**DUI 20th anniversary of Sino-Japanese peace agreement**

**CIRCUMSTANCE**

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**DUII Improvement in the relation during the past 20 years**

**ELABORATION**

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**DUIII The problems during th past 20 years**  
**ELABORATION**

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#### Chinese Sample 8 (Second Analyst)

在缔结友好条约时也达成了“搁置主权，共同开发”的谅解。只要不折不扣遵守这些原则，中日关系就会顺畅发展。

#### DUIV      **New Japanese PM has made compromises** ELABORATION

人们注意到，日本首相小渊惠三最近在国会答辩中表示，在对日本过去的“侵略行为和殖民统治”问题上，新内阁坚持村山内阁“表示深刻反省和道歉”的立场，确认“台湾问题是中国人之间的问题”的立场。这种表态无疑将对中日关系的健康发展起到推动作用。

#### DUV      **Sino-Japanese relation and world stability** EVALUATION

中日两国缔约后，两国及世界形势都发生了很大变化，两国不断深化业已存在的友好关系更显重要。如日本首相小渊惠三最近在施政纲领中所指出的那样，“日本和中国作为对亚太地区的稳定和繁荣负有责任的国家，其双边关系已不仅仅是两个国家的问题。”在当今的国际环境中，人们应该从这样的高度看待中日两国关系。

#### DUVI      **Should work hard for the future** RESTATEMENT

今年，两国都在以各种形式纪念《中日和平友好条约》缔结20周年。纪念的首要目的是重新确认条约的各项原则，并以此推动两国关系的发展。中日两国一衣带水，一苇可航，有着悠久的文化交往历史。人们都希望在新旧世纪交接的时刻，两国都从大局出发，增加信任减少疑虑，共同努力，使两国关系发展到新的阶段。

Chinese Sample 9 (Original)  
海湖之争何时了

记者: 许宏治  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 18

里海究竟是海还是湖? 围绕这个问题, 里海沿岸国家争论已久, 迄今尚未形成共识。关于里海法律地位的协议也仍然难产。

在前苏联时期, 里海沿岸只有苏联和伊朗两国。它们于1921年和1940年签署过两个条约, 规定里海为两国“共同拥有的主体”, 只有悬挂两国国旗的船只才可以在里海水域自由航行。那时候, 里海的法律地位不成问题。

苏联解体以后, 里海沿岸有了伊朗、俄罗斯、阿塞拜疆、哈萨克斯坦和土库曼斯坦等5个独立主权国家。前苏联和伊朗两国签订的条约不再适用。里海法律地位问题重新被提出。

近几年来, 里海地区发现了丰富的石油、天然气资源。里海沿岸各国, 特别是阿塞拜疆、哈萨克斯坦和土库曼斯坦等新独立国家, 均希望在未来的油气开发中多占到一些份额, 通过开发油气资源来振兴本国经济。这样, 就使解决里海的法律地位问题显得更加迫切。

“里海是海还是湖”的问题之所以会产生, 原因在于海和湖的资源划分原则不同。阿塞拜疆和哈萨克斯坦主张里海是海, 是因为哈、阿两国沿岸大陆架的油气储量比较丰富。如果里海被认定是海, 则根据《国际海洋法公约》规定, 沿岸国家可将里海进行分割, 享有“专属经济区”。这对阿、哈显然有利。而俄、伊两国在里海沿岸的大陆架比较小, 油气储量也较少。因此他们主张里海是湖, 海洋法公约对它不适用, 里海应归5国共有, 资源应共同开发。土库曼斯坦介于“海派”和“湖派”之间, 立场多变。

里海地区丰富的油气资源对不属于这一地区的西方大国产生了巨大吸引力。一些西方大石油公司纷纷于里海国家签订巨额投资的开采合同。里海地区的战略地位随之得到提升, 解决里海法律地位的复杂性也增加了。一些国家不待达成一致意见便自行决定开发本国沿岸的石油, 结果引起别国的异议。

在这一背景下, 里海沿岸国家继续致力于探索解决问题的途径。从最近的发展趋势来看, 似有两点值得肯定。

一是里海沿岸5个国家一致认为, 里海法律地位问题应由里海沿岸国家来解决, 不允许非里海国家进行干涉。这一观点已成为5国的共识, 在它们发表的双边或多边声明中一再有所体现。

二是尝试通过双边谈判来寻找突破口。今年7月初, 由于俄方作出一定让步, 俄、阿两国签署了划分里海北部海底的协定。俄阿、土阿之间也分别进行了双边谈判, 并取得一定进展。

如果有关各方面能排除外界干扰, 采取求同存异, 互谅

Chinese Sample 9 (Original)

互让的态度，那么，使各方立场逐渐接近并进而找到解决问题的出路并不是不可能的。

Chinese Sample 9 (First Analyst)  
海湖之争何时了

记者: 许宏治  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 18

**DB 里海的主权之争**

**DUI 沿岸国家对里海主权有争议  
RESTATEMENT**

里海究竟是海还是湖？围绕这个问题，里海沿岸国家争论已久，迄今尚未形成共识。关于里海法律地位的协议也仍然难产。

**DUII 以前没有问题  
BACKGROUND**

在前苏联时期，里海沿岸只有苏联和伊朗两国。它们于1921年和1940年签署过两个条约，规定里海为两国“共同拥有的主体”，只有悬挂两国国旗的船只才可以在里海水域自由航行。那时候，里海的法律地位不成问题。

**DUIII 现在有问题  
BACKGROUND**

苏联解体以后，里海沿岸有了伊朗、俄罗斯、阿塞拜疆、哈萨克斯坦和土库曼斯坦等5个独立主权国家。前苏联和伊朗两国签订的条约不再适用。里海法律地位问题重新被提出。

**DUIV 现在里海发现油气资源主权之争更加剧  
ELABORATION**

近几年来，里海地区发现了丰富的石油、天然气资源。里海沿岸各国，特别是阿塞拜疆、哈萨克斯坦和土库曼斯坦等新独立国家，均希望在未来的油气开发中多占到一些份额，通过开发油气资源来振兴本国经济。这样，就使解决里海的法律地位问题显得更加迫切。

**DUV 主权问题的细节  
ELABORATION**

“里海是海还是湖”的问题之所以会产生，原因在于海和湖的资源划分原则不同。阿塞拜疆和哈萨克斯坦主张里海是海，是因为哈、阿两国沿岸大陆架的油气储量比较丰富。如果里海被认定是海，则根据《国际海洋法公约》规定，沿岸国家可将里海进行分割，享有“专属经济区”。这对阿、哈显然有利。而俄、伊两国在里海沿



### Chinese Sample 9 (First Analyst)

岸的大陆架比较小，油气储量也较少。因此他们主张里海是湖，海洋法公约对它不适用，里海应归5国共有，资源应共同开发。土库曼斯坦介于“海派”和“湖派”之间，立场多变。

#### DUVI 里海问题的复杂性 ELABORATION

里海地区丰富的油气资源对不属于这一地区的西方大国产生了巨大吸引力。一些西方大石油公司纷纷于里海国家签订巨额投资的开采合同。里海地区的战略地位随之得到提升，解决里海法律地位的复杂性也增加了。一些国家不待达成一致意见便自行决定开发本国沿岸的石油，结果引起别国的异议。

#### DUVII 最近的发展情况 ELABORATION

在这一背景下，里海沿岸国家继续致力于探索解决问题的途径。从最近的发展趋势来看，似有两点值得肯定。

一是里海沿岸5个国家一致认为，里海法律地位问题应由里海沿岸国家来解决，不允许非里海国家进行干涉。这一观点已成为5国的共识，在它们发表的双边或多边声明中一再有所体现。

二是尝试通过双边谈判来寻找突破口。今年7月初，由于俄方作出一定让步，俄、阿两国签署了划分里海北部海底的协定。俄阿、土阿之间也分别进行了双边谈判，并取得一定进展。

#### DUVIII 解决问题的途径 INTERPRETATION

如果有关各方面能排除外界干扰，采取求同存异，互谅互让的态度，那么，使各方立场逐渐接近并进而找到解决问题的出路并不是不可能的。

Chinese Sample 9 (Second Analyst)  
海湖之争何时了

记者: 许宏治  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 18

**DB      The definitional dispute over Caspian Sea**

**DUI      The definitional dispute over Caspian Sea  
RESTATEMENT**

里海究竟是海还是湖? 围绕这个问题, 里海沿岸国家争论已久, 迄今尚未形成共识。关于里海法律地位的协议也仍然难产。

**DUII      No problems before  
ELABORATION**

在前苏联时期, 里海沿岸只有苏联和伊朗两国。它们于1921年和1940年签署过两个条约, 规定里海为两国“共同拥有的主体”, 只有悬挂两国国旗的船只才可以在里海水域自由航行。那时候, 里海的法律地位不成问题。

**DUIII      The current situation  
BACKGROUND**

苏联解体以后, 里海沿岸有了伊朗、俄罗斯、阿塞拜疆、哈萨克斯坦和土库曼斯坦等5个独立主权国家。前苏联和伊朗两国签订的条约不再适用。里海法律地位问题重新被提出。

**DUIV      The problem is intensified by the discovery of oil  
BACKGROUND**

近几年来, 里海地区发现了丰富的石油、天然气资源。里海沿岸各国, 特别是阿塞拜疆、哈萨克斯坦和土库曼斯坦等新独立国家, 均希望在未来的油气开发中多占到一些份额, 通过开发油气资源来振兴本国经济。这样, 就使解决里海的法律地位问题显得更加迫切。

**DUV      Details of the dispute  
ELABORATION**

“里海是海还是湖”的问题之所以会产生, 原因在于海和湖的资源划分原则不同。阿塞拜疆和哈萨克斯坦主张里海是海, 是因为哈、阿两国沿岸大陆架的油气储量比较丰富。如果里海被认定是海, 则根据《国际海洋法公约》规定, 沿岸国家可将里海进行分割, 享有“专属经济区”。这对阿、哈显然有利。而俄、伊两国在里海沿

### Chinese Sample 9 (Second Analyst)

岸的大陆架比较小，油气储量也较少。因此他们主张里海是湖，海洋法公约对它不适用，里海应归5国共有，资源应共同开发。土库曼斯坦介于“海派”和“湖派”之间，立场多变。

#### DUVI     **The problem is difficult to solve** INTERPRETATION

里海地区丰富的油气资源对不属于这一地区的西方大国产生了巨大吸引力。一些西方大石油公司纷纷于里海国家签订巨额投资的开采合同。里海地区的战略地位随之得到提升，解决里海法律地位的复杂性也增加了。一些国家不待达成一致意见便自行决定开发本国沿岸的石油，结果引起别国的异议。

#### DUVII    **Recent development** ELABORATION

在这一背景下，里海沿岸国家继续致力于探索解决问题的途径。从最近的发展趋势来看，似有两点值得肯定。

一是里海沿岸5个国家一致认为，里海法律地位问题应由里海沿岸国家来解决，不允许非里海国家进行干涉。这一观点已成为5国的共识，在它们发表的双边或多边声明中一再有所体现。

二是尝试通过双边谈判来寻找突破口。今年7月初，由于俄方作出一定让步，俄、阿两国签署了划分里海北部海底的协定。俄阿、土阿之间也分别进行了双边谈判，并取得一定进展。

#### DUVIII   **Solutions** INTERPRETATION

如果有关各方面能排除外界干扰，采取求同存异，互谅互让的态度，那么，使各方立场逐渐接近并进而找到解决问题的出路并不是不可能的。

Chinese Sample 10 (Original)  
一份大胆的税改方案

记者: 李学江  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 19

8月14日, 澳联邦总理霍华德正式公布了政府酝酿了一年之久的税收改革方案, 将对联邦税收结构进行根本性的改革, 其深度和广度前所未有, 在全国引起巨大反响和震动。这位总理宣布说, 这项税改方案“是自联邦成立以来澳大利亚税收制度的一次最大的重造”, “它将为澳大利亚能以更强劲的经济增长势头, 以创造更多的工作岗位和在世界上更具竞争力的态势进入21世纪奠定基础”。

这份税改方案的核心是: 从2000年7月1日起将开征10%的消费税, 以取代地方政府征收的各种间接税。征税范围除保健、教育、儿童照顾、慈善活动、供水等少数领域外, 将包括食品和服装在内的其他所有商品和服务领域。这笔高达270多亿澳元的岁入将全部拨给六个州和两个地区政府使用, 以取代由它们征收的批发销售税、印花税、金融交易税等10种间接税。此后, 联邦政府将不再给各州政府拨款。

由于消费税将增加人们的开支, 尤其将加重中低收入阶层人们的生活负担, 作为补偿, 税改方案同时提出了减税计划: 即个人所得税起征线从目前的年收入5400澳元提高到6000澳元; 起征税率也从20%下降到17%。此外, 所得税税率在34% - 43%之间的都降到30%以下, 也就是说, 年收入在2万到5万之间的81%的中等收入家庭所得税税率将不超过30%; 对子女小, 尤其是父母中只有一个人工作的家庭给予更多的税收减免。这可使一般家庭的周收入增加40 - 50澳元; 将老年人的退休金提高4个百分点, 同时增加他们的免税额度, 以实施保护; 对购买医疗保险者给予30%的税收回扣; 将企业税从36%下调到30%, 并取消临时税; 对农牧民、小企业和出口厂商在生产中被征收的消费税给予退税优惠等。

澳大利亚现行的税收制度主要形成于30年代, 其弊端是间接税太多且繁冗复杂, 使黑市和现金交易者容易逃税; 税收也不公平, 挣得越多税收越重, 收入反而未见增加, 人们失去多干多挣的动力, 养成依赖救济的心理; 税收基础日益缩小, 联邦和各州在岁入分配上年年争吵不休。而这一改革方案则将繁杂的间接税变得简明了, 据说将大大减少逃税漏洞; 有利于鼓励企业和出口厂家出口; 拓宽了国家的岁入基础, 同时有理顺了联邦和各州的财政关系。此外, 随着信息社会的到来, 服务业占有越来越重要的地位, 目前澳服务业的产值已占总产值的50%, 下世纪初将占75%, 因此理应成为国民收入的重要来源。这就是为什么霍华德总理将这次税改称之为“新世纪的”、“更公平的”、“有远见的”税收制度。更有评论家将其称为“革命性的”变革。

### Chinese Sample 10 (Original)

霍华德总理的税改方案赢得工商界、金融界、医务界和农牧民等广泛赞扬，也遭到了在野党、环保和了旅游等部门的质疑。他们认为补偿并不公平，更有利于富人，也抵消不了消费税；更有人担心将来消费税会步步升高等。在1993年的大选中，联盟党就曾大胆地提出了并征消费税的竞选纲领，吓住了选民，因而，在大选中败北。此次霍华德吸取了过去的教训，将消费税从15%降到10%，并保证将来不会增加；同时消减所得税和配合其他补偿措施，希望以此消除一些人的疑惧心理。

鉴于今年10月份霍华德极有可能宣布提前大选，因此舆论普遍将霍华德此时公布的税改方案看成是联盟党即将投入大选的最大筹码。霍华德也信心十足地表示，他的税改方案对澳大利亚人民更为公平对澳未来经济发展更为有利，他相信这次选民是会给他投赞成票的。

Chinese Sample 10 (First Analyst)  
一份大胆的税改方案

记者: 李学江  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 19

**DB 澳改变税收政策**

**DUI 澳最近公布改税方案  
RESTATEMENT**

8月14日, 澳联邦总理霍华德正式公布了政府酝酿了一年之久的税收改革方案, 将对联邦税收结构进行根本性的改革, 其深度和广度前所未有, 在全国引起巨大反响和震动。这位总理宣布说, 这项税改方案“是自联邦成立以来澳大利亚税收制度的一次最大的重造”, “它将为澳大利亚能以更强劲的经济增长势头, 以创造更多的工作岗位和在世界上更具竞争力的态势进入21世纪奠定基础”。

**DUII 改税方案的具体内容 - 什么地方加税  
ELABORATION**

这份税改方案的核心是: 从2000年7月1日起将开征10%的消费税, 以取代地方政府征收的各种间接税。征税范围除保健、教育、儿童照顾、慈善活动、供水等少数领域外, 将包括食品和服装在内的其他所有商品和服务领域。这笔高达27 多亿澳元的岁入将全部拨给六个州和两个地区政府使用, 以取代由它们征收的批发销售税、印花税、金融交易税等10种间接税。此后, 联邦政府将不再给各州政府拨款。

**DUIII 改税方案的具体内容 - 什么地方减税  
ELABORATION**

由于消费税将增加人们的开支, 尤其将加重中低收入阶层人们的生活负担, 作为补偿, 税改方案同时提出了减税计划: 即个人所得税起征线从目前的年收入5400澳元提高到6000澳元; 起征税率也从20%下降到17%。此外, 所得税税率在34% - 43%之间的都降到30%以下, 也就是说, 年收入在2万到5万之间的81%的中等收入家庭所得税税率将不超过30%; 对于子女小, 尤其是父母中只有一个人工作的家庭给予更多的税收减免。这可使一般家庭的周收入增加40 - 50澳元; 将老年人的退休金提高4个百分点, 同时增加他们的免税额度, 以实施保护; 对购买医疗保险者给予30%的税收回扣; 将企业税从36%下调到30%, 并取消临时税; 对农牧民、小企业和出口厂商在生产中被征收的消费税给予退税优惠等。

DUIV 改变税收方案的原因  
VOLITIONAL CAUSE

澳大利亚现行的税收制度主要形成于30年代，其弊端是间接税太多且繁冗复杂，使黑市和现金交易者容易逃税；税收也不公平，挣得越多税收越重，收入反而未见增加，人们失去多干多挣的动力，养成依赖救济的心理；税收基础日益缩小，联邦和各州在岁入分配上年年争吵不休。而这一改革方案则将繁杂的间接税变得简明了，据说将大大减少逃税漏洞；有利于鼓励企业和出口厂家出口；拓宽了国家的岁入基础，同时有理顺了联邦和各州的财政关系。此外，随着信息社会的到来，服务业占有越来越重要的地位，目前澳服务业的产值已占总产值的50%，下世纪初将占75%，因此理应成为国民收入的重要来源。这就是为什么霍华德总理将这次税改称之为“新世纪的”、“更公平的”、“有远见的”税收制度。更有评论家将其称为“革命性的”变革。

DUV 各界的反映  
VOLITIONAL RESULT

霍华德总理的税改方案赢得工商界、金融界、医务界和农牧民等广泛赞扬，也遭到了在野党、环保和旅游等部门的质疑。他们认为补偿并不公平，更有利于富人，也抵消不了消费税；更有人担心将来消费税会步步升高等。在1993年的大选中，联盟党就曾大胆地提出了开征消费税的竞选纲领，吓住了选民，因而，在大选中败北。此次霍华德吸取了过去的教训，将消费税从15%降到10%，并保证将来不会增加；同时消减所得税和配套其他补偿措施，希望以此消除一些人的疑惧心理。

DUVI 现在改税有利于总理大选取胜  
PURPOSE

鉴于今年10月份霍华德极有可能宣布提前大选，因此舆论普遍将霍华德此时公布的税改方案看成是联盟党即将投入大选的最大筹码。霍华德也信心十足地表示，他的税改方案对澳大利亚人民更为公平对澳未来经济发展更为有利，他相信这次选民是会给他投赞成票的。



Chinese Sample 10 (Second Analyst)  
一份大胆的税改方案

记者: 李学江  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 19

**DB      Australia makes changes to its tax regime**

**DUI      Australia government announced new tax regime  
RESTATEMENT**

8月14日, 澳联邦总理霍华德正式公布了政府酝酿了一年之久的税收改革方案, 将对联邦税收结构进行根本性的改革, 其深度和广度前所未有, 在全国引起巨大反响和震动。这位总理宣布说, 这项税改方案“是自联邦成立以来澳大利亚税收制度的一次最大的重造”, “它将为澳大利亚能以更强劲的经济增长势头, 以创造更多的工作岗位和在世界市场上更具竞争力的态势进入21世纪奠定基础”。

**DUII      Details of the changes  
ELABORATION**

这份税改方案的核心是: 从2000年7月1日起将开征10%的消费税, 以取代地方政府征收的各种间接税。征税范围除保健、教育、儿童照顾、慈善活动、供水等少数领域外, 将包括食品和服装在内的其他所有商品和服务领域。这笔高达270多亿澳元的岁入将全部拨给六个州和两个地区政府使用, 以取代由它们征收的批发销售税、印花税、金融交易税等10种间接税。此后, 联邦政府将不再给各州政府拨款。

**DUIII      New reductions  
ELABORATION**

由于消费税将增加人们的开支, 尤其将加重中低收入阶层人们的生活负担, 作为补偿, 税改方案同时提出了减税计划: 即个人所得税起征线从目前的年收入5400澳元提高到6000澳元; 起征税率也从20%下降到17%。此外, 所得税税率在34% - 43%之间的都降到30%以下, 也就是说, 年收入在2万到5万之间的81%的中等收入家庭所得税税率将不超过30%; 对子女小, 尤其是父母中只有一个人工作的家庭给予更多的税收减免。这可使一般家庭的月收入增加40 - 50澳元; 将老年人的退休金提高4个百分点, 同时增加他们的免税额度, 以实施保护; 对购买医疗保险者给予30%的税收回扣; 将企业税从36%下调到30%, 并取消临时税; 对农牧民、小企业和出口厂商在生产中被征收的消费税给予退税优惠等。



DUIV     **Reasons for the changes**  
VOLITIONAL CAUSE

澳大利亚现行的税收制度主要形成于30年代，其弊端是间接税太多且繁冗复杂，使黑市和现金交易者容易逃税；税收也不公平，挣得越多税收越重，收入反而未见增加，人们失去多干多挣的动力，养成依赖救济的心理；税收基础日益缩小，联邦和各州在岁入分配上年年争吵不休。而这一改革方案则将繁杂的间接税变得简明了，据说将大大减少逃税漏洞；有利于鼓励企业和出口厂家出口；拓宽了国家的岁入基础，同时有理顺了联邦和各州的财政关系。此外，随着信息社会的到来，服务业占有越来越重要的地位，目前澳服务业的产值已占总产值的50%，下世纪初将占75%，因此理应成为国民收入的重要来源。这就是为什么霍华德总理将这次税改称之为“新世纪的”、“更公平的”、“有远见的”税收制度。更有评论家将其称为“革命性的”变革。

DUV     **Reactions**  
VOLITIONAL RESULT

霍华德总理的税改方案赢得工商界、金融界、医务界和农牧民等广泛赞扬，也遭到了在野党、环保和了旅游等部门的质疑。他们认为补偿并不公平，更有利于富人，也抵消不了消费税；更有人担心将来消费税会步步升高等。在1993年的大选中，联盟党就曾大胆地提出了开征消费税的竞选纲领，吓住了选民，因而，在大选中败北。此次霍华德吸取了过去的教训，将消费税从15%降到10%，并保证将来不会增加；同时消减所得税和配合其他补偿措施，希望以此消除一些人的疑惧心理。

DUVI     **The purpose is to help election**  
PURPOSE

鉴于今年10月份霍华德极有可能宣布提前大选，因此舆论普遍将霍华德此时公布的税改方案看成是联盟党即将投入大选的最大筹码。霍华德也信心十足地表示，他的税改方案对澳大利亚人民更为公平对澳未来经济发展更为有利，他相信这次选民是会给他投赞成票的。

Chinese Sample 11 (Original)  
美日应对亚洲经济负起责任

记者: 冯昭奎  
日期: 1998-8-20

最近,日元颓势不断加剧,8月11日一度跌到147.64日元兑1美元,再创8年来的新低点。与此同时,日本经济计划厅8月份月度经济报告认为,日本经济处于持续低迷状态,情况相当严重。显然,日元颓势是整个日本经济颓势的一面镜子。

在东亚金融危机尚未缓解的形式下,日元汇率问题已成为一个十分敏感的问题。这几个月来,由于日元贬值,引起东亚各国的股市出现一轮又一轮的下跌,通货出现一轮又一轮的贬值。虽然说,汇率变动是一种市场行为,一种市场反应,但是日美两国在引导市场方面并非无能为力。比如,6月17日,美日协调干预外汇市场就产生了一时的积极效果。相反,7月30日,日本新任大藏相宫泽喜一表示“不干预”外汇市场后,日元汇率一下子从142.35日元兑1美元跌至143.66日元兑1美元,这说明官方的口头表态作为一种“心理干预”,也会给外汇市场带来很大影响。

可以相信,日美两国决非没有影响汇市的手段和能力。正是由于两国政府的政策影响,日元汇率从1995年4月不到80日元兑1美元的异常强势调到当年年底120日元兑1美元,为什么现在就不能施加政策影响使日元汇率从目前这种异常弱势调回到比较合理的水平呢?

关键在于日美两国政府如何权衡日元贬值对他们两国带来的利弊,如何判断日元贬值所造成的负面影响的严重程度。

对日本来说,日元贬值可以大大提高出口产品的竞争力,与此同时,日元贬值和股市下跌(这两者的变动几乎同步)会使国内消费进一步萎缩。对日本企业界来说,能享受到日元贬值好处的主要是一部分出口大企业,而广大中小企业的日子反而更不好过。

对于美国来说,日元贬值对美国吸引外国资金十分有利,进口价格下降也有利于缓解通货膨胀压力。但是,日元贬值引起美国出口下降,贸易赤字扩大(1997年达1818.7亿美元)。而且,如果持续依靠资金流入来而维持进口扩大而听任出口减少,会给美国经济带来很大隐患。

总之,日元贬值对日美两国经济有利有弊。如果偏重于短期经济考虑,偏向于一部分利益集团的立场,利弊天平就会摆向“利大于弊”。这意味着对日美两国政府是存在着听任日元贬值的诱惑力的。特别是美国方面还存在着一种担心,这就是如果日元强劲反弹,可能导致目前源源不断流往美国证券市场的日本资金“打道回府”,不利于美国保持目前这种经济繁荣局面。

但是,日美两国不应仅仅出于两国自身的眼前利益的立场来权衡日元贬值的得失。作为世界第一、第二经济大

Chinese Sample 11 (Original)

国，他们不应该只要求对防止东亚金融危机扩大采取负责任态度，而自己却采取不负责任态度。他们不会看不见日元贬值给东亚各国经济添了多少乱，造了多少孽。如果听任东亚经济这么“惨”下去，日美两国自身也将自食苦果。

Chinese Sample 11 (First Analyst)  
美日应对亚洲经济负起责任

记者: 冯昭奎  
日期: 1998-8-20

**DB 日美应对亚洲经济负起责任**

**DUI 最近日元颓势不断加剧  
BACKGROUND**

最近, 日元颓势不断加剧, 8月11日一度跌到147.64日元兑1美元, 再创8年来的新低点。与此同时, 日本经济计划厅8月份月度经济报告认为, 日本经济处于持续低迷状态, 情况相当严重。显然, 日元颓势是整个日本经济颓势的一面镜子。

**DUII 日元汇率对东亚金融危机影响很大  
BACKGROUND**

在东亚金融危机尚未缓解的形式下, 日元汇率问题已成为一个十分敏感的问题。这几个月来, 由于日元贬值, 引起东亚各国的股市出现一轮又一轮的下跌, 通货出现一轮又一轮的贬值。虽然说, 汇率变动是一种市场行为, 一种市场反应, 但是日美两国在引导市场方面并非无能为力。比如, 6月17日, 美日协调干预外汇市场就产生了一时的积极效果。相反, 7月30日, 日本新任大藏相宫泽喜一表示“不干预”外汇市场后, 日元汇率一下子从142.35日元兑1美元跌至143.66日元兑1美元, 这说明官方的口头表态作为一种“心理干预”, 也会给外汇市场带来很大影响。

**DUIII 日美两国可以影响汇率但没有施加影响  
ELABORATION**

可以相信, 日美两国决非没有影响汇市的手段和能力。正是由于两国政府的政策影响, 日元汇率从1995年4月不到80日元兑1美元的异常强势调到当年年底120日元兑1美元, 为什么现在就不能施加政策影响使日元汇率从目前这种异常弱势调回到比较合理的水平呢?

关键在于日美两国政府如何权衡日元贬值对他们两国带来的利弊, 如何判断日元贬值所造成的负面影响的严重程度。

**DUIV 日元贬值对日本的利害  
INTERPRETATION**

对日本来说, 日元贬值可以大大提高出口产品的竞争力, 与此同时, 日元贬值和股市下跌(这两者的变动几乎同步)会使国内消费进一步萎缩。对日本企业界来说, 能

### Chinese Sample 11 (First Analyst)

享受到日元贬值好处的主要是一部分出口大企业，而广大中小企业的日子反而更不好过。

#### DUV 日元贬值对美国的利害 INTERPRETATION

对于美国来说，日元贬值对美国吸引外国资金十分有利，进口价格下降也有利于缓解通货膨胀压力。但是，日元贬值引起美国出口下降，贸易赤字扩大（1997年达1818.7亿美元）。而且，如果持续依靠资金流入来而维持进口扩大而听任出口减少，会给美国经济带来很大隐患。

#### DUVI 短期来讲，日元贬值对日美利大于弊 INTERPRETATION

总之，日元贬值对日美两国经济有利有弊。如果偏重于短期经济考虑、偏向于一部分利益集团的立场，利弊天平就会摆向“利大于弊”。这意味着对日美两国政府是存在着听任日元贬值的诱惑力的。特别是美国方面还存在着一一种担心，这就是如果日元强劲反弹，可能导致目前源源不断流往美国证券市场的日本资金“打道回府”，不利于美国保持目前这种经济繁荣局面。

#### DUVII 日美不应只顾自己，应对亚洲经济负责 RESTATEMENT

但是，日美两国不应仅仅出于两国自身的眼前利益的立场来权衡日元贬值的得失。作为世界第一、第二经济大国，他们不应该只要求对防止东亚金融危机扩大采取负责任态度，而自己却采取不负责任态度。他们不会看不见日元贬值给东亚各国经济添了多少乱，造了多少孽。如果听任东亚经济这么“惨”下去，日美两国自身也将自食苦果。

Chinese Sample 11 (Second Analyst)  
美日应对亚洲经济负起责任

记者: 冯昭奎  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 20

**DB Janpan and the US are responsible for Asian economy**

**DUI Yen devalues fast  
BACKGROUND**

最近, 日元颓势不断加剧, 8月11日一度跌到147.64日元兑1美元, 再创8年来的新低点。与此同时, 日本经济计划厅8月份月度经济报告认为, 日本经济处于持续低迷状态, 情况相当严重。显然, 日元颓势是整个日本经济颓势的一面镜子。

**DUII Weak Yen weakens Asian economy  
INTERPRETATION**

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**DUIII Japan and US did not influence the stock market  
INTERPRETATION**

可以相信, 日美两国决非没有影响汇市的手段和能力。正是由于两国政府的政策影响, 日元汇率从1995年4月不到80日元兑1美元的异常强势调到当年年底120日元兑1美元, 为什么现在就不能施加政策影响使日元汇率从目前这种异常弱势调回到比较合理的水平呢?

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**DUIV The pros and cons of weak Yen to Japanese economy  
INTERPRETATION**

对日本来说, 日元贬值可以大大提高出口产品的竞争

Chinese Sample 11 (Second Analyst)

力，与此同时，日元贬值和股市下跌（这两者的变动几乎同步）会使国内消费进一步萎缩。对日本企业界来说，能享受到日元贬值好处的主要是一部分出口大企业，而广大中小企业的日子反而更不好过。

**DUV      The pros and cons of weak Yen to US economy  
INTERPRETATION**

对于美国来说，日元贬值对美国吸引外国资金十分有利，进口价格下降也有利于缓解通货膨胀压力。但是，日元贬值引起美国出口下降，贸易赤字扩大（1997年达1818.7亿美元）。而且，如果持续依靠资金流入来而维持进口扩大而听任出口减少，会给美国经济带来很大隐患。

**DUVI      Weak Yen benefits Japan and the US  
INTERPRETATION**

总之，日元贬值对日美两国经济有利有弊。如果偏重于短期经济考虑、偏向于一部分利益集团的立场，利弊天平就会摆向“利大于弊”。这意味着对日美两国政府是存在着听任日元贬值的诱惑力的。特别是美国方面还存在着一一种担心，这就是如果日元强劲反弹，可能导致目前源源不断流往美国证券市场的日本资金“打道回府”，不利于美国保持目前这种经济繁荣局面。

**DUVII     Japan and US should not have been selfish  
RESTATEMENT**

但是，日美两国不应仅仅出于两国自身的眼前利益的立场来权衡日元贬值的得失。作为世界第一、第二经济大国，他们不应该只要求对防止东亚金融危机扩大采取负责任态度，而自己却采取不负责任态度。他们不会看不见日元贬值给东亚各国经济添了多少乱，造了多少孽。如果听任东亚经济这么“惨”下去，日美两国自身也将自食苦果。



美国以世界“领导者”自居，其“领导”方法之一就是动辄对别国实行制裁。可是最近，美国国内却在对其制裁政策进行反思。

战后，美国对外实行经济制裁大约有100来次，仅从1993年以来就有约60次。目前仍受到美国制裁的国家有75个，其人口占全世界的三分之二，而国会正在酝酿的有关制裁的法案还有30多个。人权、武器扩散、在深海用流网捕鱼等等，都可以成为美国进行制裁的理由。美国已将制裁作为介乎发表声明谴责与动用武力弹压之间的一种习惯性的外交选择。不但如此，它还要求别国也参与制裁，别国若不响应，它就单方面制裁，同时对不响应的国家进行“连锁制裁”，可见美国对制裁已“嗜痂成癖”。

美国滥示制裁，目的很明确，就是维护其在世界上的“领导”地位。但结果却是大多数都未能达到预期目的。特别是冷战结束后，经济在国际关系中的分量凸显，美国的制裁行动就越来越难以推行下去了。在对古巴、伊朗等国的制裁问题上，美国的霸道做法，受到国际社会的普遍反对和抵制，连法国等欧盟国家也将同美国的同盟关系置之一旁，向世贸组织起诉美国，双方几乎爆发贸易战。为免犯众怒，最后美国只好找台阶下来。这表明，时移势易，美国的制裁政策与时代潮流越来越格格不入。

事实上，制裁是一把双刃剑，它不仅伤害受到制裁的国家，也会殃及美国自身。据国际经济研究所估计，仅1995年一年，因制裁给美国带来的经济损失就高达150亿到190亿美元，损失的工作岗位达26万个。许多生意眼巴巴地看到被其他国家强走了，美国企业界对此怨声载道。显然，美国对外实施制裁，在国内也遭到越来越大的阻力。

最近一个时期，美国国内不断出现要求改变“制裁成瘾”的状况，对制裁政策进行反思和调整的呼声逐渐趋强。参议院准备成立一个专门小组，重新审查已经通过和将要提出的制裁法案，国务院也将成立类似小组。一些众议员正在酝酿提出一项新的限制制裁的议案，其主要内容是：今后在采取制裁行动前应首先考虑到对美国自身的经济造成什么影响；应考虑到除制裁外是否还有别的外交选择途径；对单方面的制裁应尤其慎重；制裁的有效期只能两年，超过期限需要重新授权，等等。与此同时，对制裁行动也有所调整。美国对古巴的制裁已两度减轻；针对古巴、伊朗和利比亚的“赫-伯法”和“达马托法”被一再推迟执行；最近美国政府又决定，在对印度和巴基斯坦的制裁措施中将农产品的出口排除在外。

美国助理国务卿艾森施塔特最近坦言：“我国单方面影响世界事务的能力正在减弱。”此言道出了美国为什么现在反思和调整其制裁政策的奥秘。



滥示制裁难以为继

记者: 李云飞

日期: 1998 - 8 - 25

**DB 滥示制裁难以为继**

**DUI 美国动辄实行制裁  
BACKGROUND**

美国以世界“领导者”自居，其“领导”方法之一就是动辄对别国实行制裁。可是最近，美国国内却在对其制裁政策进行反思。

**DUII 具体举例说明美国嗜制裁成癖  
ELABORATION**

战后，美国对外实行经济制裁大约有100来次，仅从1993年以来就有约60次。目前仍受到美国制裁的国家有75个，其人口占全世界的三分之二，而国会正在酝酿的有关制裁的法案还有30多个。人权、武器扩散、在深海用流网捕鱼等等，都可以成为美国进行制裁的理由。美国已将制裁作为介乎发表声明谴责与动用武力弹压之间的一种习惯性的外交选择。不但如此，它还要求别国也参与制裁，别国若不响应，它就单方面制裁。同时对不响应的国家进行“连锁制裁”，可见美国对制裁已“嗜痂成癖”。

**DUIII 实行制裁是想领导世界但此计不成  
NON - VOLITIONAL CAUSE**

美国滥示制裁，目的很明确，就是维护其在世界上的“领导”地位。但结果却是大多数都未能达到预期目的。特别是冷战结束后，经济在国际关系中的分量凸显，美国的制裁行动就越来越难以推行下去了。在对古巴、伊朗等国的制裁问题上，美国的霸道做法，受到国际社会的普遍反对和抵制，连法国等欧盟国家也将同美国的同盟关系置之一旁，向世贸组织起诉美国，双方几乎爆发贸易战。为免犯众怒，最后美国只好找台阶下来。这表明，时移势易，美国的制裁政策与时代潮流越来越格格不入。

**DUIV 制裁也伤害美国利益  
INTERPRETATION**

事实上，制裁是一把双刃剑，它不仅伤害受到制裁的国家，也会殃及美国自身。据国际经济研究所估计，仅1995年一年，因制裁给美国带来的经济损失就高达150亿到190亿美元，损失的工作岗位达2万个。许多生意眼巴巴地看到被其他国家强走了，美国企业界对此怨声载道。显然，美国对外实施制裁，在国内也遭到越来越大的

阻力。

DUV 美国国内也反思制裁的后果

ELABORATION

最近一个时期，美国国内不断出现要求改变“制裁成瘾”的状况，对制裁政策进行反思和调整的呼声逐渐趋强。参议院准备成立一个专门小组，重新审查已经通过和将要提出的制裁法案，国务院也将成立类似小组。一些众议员正在酝酿提出一项新的限制制裁的议案，其主要内容是：今后在采取制裁行动前应首先考虑到对美国自身的经济造成什么影响；应考虑到除制裁外是否还有别的外交选择途径；对单方面的制裁应尤其慎重；制裁的有效期只能两年，超过期限需要重新授权，等等。与此同时，对制裁行动也有所调整。美国对古巴的制裁已两度减轻；针对古巴、伊朗和利比亚的“赫-伯法”和“达马托法”被一再推迟执行；最近美国政府又决定，在对印度和巴基斯坦的制裁措施中将农产品的出口排除在外。

DUVI 制裁难行是因为美国实力减弱

NON - VOLITIONAL CAUSE

美国助理国务卿艾森施塔特最近坦言：“我国单方面影响世界事务的能力正在减弱。”此言道出了美国为什么现在反思和调整其制裁政策的奥秘。

**DB      Sactions don't always work**

**DUI      America uses sactions frequently  
BACKGROUND**

美国以世界“领导者”自居，其“领导”方法之一就是动辄对别国实行制裁。可是最近，美国国内却在对其制裁政策进行反思。

**DUII      Detailed examples of American action  
ELABORATION**

战后，美国对外实行经济制裁大约有100来次，仅从1993年以来就有约60次。目前仍受到美国制裁的国家有75个，其人口占全世界的三分之二，而国会正在酝酿的有关制裁的法案还有30多个。人权、武器扩散、在深海用流网捕鱼等等，都可以成为美国进行制裁的理由。美国已将制裁作为介乎发表声明谴责与动用武力弹压之间的一种习惯性的外交选择。不但如此，它还要求别国也参与制裁，别国若不响应，它就单方面制裁，同时对不响应的国家进行“连锁制裁”，可见美国对制裁已“嗜痂成癖”。

**DUIII      America wants to lead the world  
NON - VOLITIONAL CAUSE**

美国滥示制裁，目的很明确，就是维护其在世界上的“领导”地位。但结果却是大多数都未能达到预期目的。特别是冷战结束后，经济在国际关系中的分量凸显，美国的制裁行动就越来越难以推行下去了。在对古巴、伊朗等国的制裁问题上，美国的霸道做法，受到国际社会的普遍反对和抵制，连法国等欧盟国家也将同美国的同盟关系置之一旁，向世贸组织起诉美国，双方几乎爆发贸易战。为免犯众怒，最后美国只好找台阶下来。这表明，时移势易，美国的制裁政策与时代潮流越来越格格不入。

**DUIV      Sanctions hurt America at the same time  
INTERPRETATION**

事实上，制裁是一把双刃剑，它不仅伤害受到制裁的国家，也会殃及美国自身。据国际经济研究所估计，仅1995年一年，因制裁给美国带来的经济损失就高达150亿到190亿美元，损失的工作岗位达26万个。许多生意眼巴巴地看到被其他国家强走了，美国企业界对此怨声载道。显然，美国对外实施制裁，在国内也遭到越来越大的

阻力。

DUV      **Some Americans are against sanctions**  
ELABORATION

最近一个时期，美国国内不断出现要求改变“制裁成瘾”的状况，对制裁政策进行反思和调整的呼声逐渐趋强。参议院准备成立一个专门小组，重新审查已经通过和将要提出的制裁法案，国务院也将成立类似小组。一些众议员正在酝酿提出一项新的限制制裁的议案，其主要内容是：今后在采取制裁行动前应首先考虑到对美国自身的经济造成什么影响；应考虑到除制裁外是否还有别的外交选择途径；对单方面的制裁应尤其慎重；制裁的有效期只能两年，超过期限需要重新授权，等等。与此同时，对制裁行动也有所调整。美国对古巴的制裁已两度减轻；针对古巴、伊朗和利比亚的“赫-伯法”和“达马托法”被一再推迟执行；最近美国政府又决定，在对印度和巴基斯坦的制裁措施中将农产品的出口排除在外。

DUVI      **America is getting weaker**  
NON - VOLITIONAL CAUSE

美国助理国务卿艾森施塔特最近坦言：“我国单方面影响世界事务的能力正在减弱。”此言道出了美国为什么现在反思和调整其制裁政策的奥秘。

苏丹药厂被袭前后

记者: 朱梦魁

日期: 1998 - 8 - 26

8月20日, 美国以还击恐怖分子为由, 分别空袭了阿富汗境内的本拉登营地和苏丹首都喀土穆的一家制药厂。据苏丹政府21日宣布, 轰炸至少造成15人死亡, 几十人受伤, 300多人下落不明。

喀土穆希法制药厂被炸的当晚, 愤怒的苏丹群众举行了名为“喀土穆人民大进军”的反美示威游行。他们冲进早已撤空的美国驻苏丹大使馆, 扯下并焚烧了美国国旗。美国驻达累斯萨拉姆和内罗毕的两个大使馆8月7日发生爆炸之后, 美国很快就决定关闭驻苏丹和巴基斯坦两国的大使馆, 此举显然是为苏丹和阿富汗采取行动作准备的。据悉, 曾秘密派出行动小组潜入喀土穆, 对希法制药厂的地形、位置进行侦察。

美国轰炸苏丹药厂之后, 美国总统克林顿21号发表讲话说, 这家制药厂是为策划爆炸美国驻坦桑和肯尼亚使馆两起事件的关键人物本拉登生产生化武器的一个据点。另一方面, 曾经参观过希法制药厂的两名英国部长和一些英国药物专家或撰文或发表谈话, 认为这家工厂无论在苏丹还是东非地区都是一家设备很先进的工厂, 但它显然没有制造生化武器的能力。

据苏丹方面介绍, 这家占地2100平方米的工厂是去年7月建成的, 造价为3200万美元, 是苏丹私人投资兴建的, 总部设在内罗毕的东非优惠贸易银行提供了600万美元的贷款, 药厂的机械设备主要是从美国、瑞典、意大利、瑞士、印度和泰国等国进口的, 一些约旦工程师指导药厂的建筑施工, 英国驻苏丹大使出席了制药厂的落成典礼。据这家药厂的法律顾问、苏丹著名的反对派人士苏莱曼介绍, 这家药厂主要生产治疗儿童疾病的药物, 60%的产品在苏丹内销, 40%的产品出口。曾经指导药厂建筑和机械安装的工程师萨利姆日前在安曼说, 希法药厂的机械设备安装蓝图是在约旦事先设计的, 安装设备和基础设施都是由约旦工程师指导施工的, 因为该药厂最先属于一个约旦医药公司的代理人哈桑巴希尔, 后来药厂易主, 被与沙特阿拉伯关系密切的萨拉赫艾德里斯买走。

美国空袭苏丹药厂的第二天, 苏丹总统巴希尔主持召开部长会议, 决定撤回苏丹驻美国的外交使团以示抗议, 下令全国处于紧急动员状态, 要求对苏丹的“战略目标”严加防范。同时苏丹向联合国安理会、阿盟、非统等组织紧急投诉, 控告美国的侵略行径。苏丹要求安理会派人到苏丹实地调查希法药厂的生产项目, 以正视听。本届伊斯兰会议组织主席、伊朗总统哈塔米表示支持苏丹, 一些阿拉伯和伊斯兰国家决定捐款救助希法药厂的受难者。

Chinese Sample 13 (First Analyst)  
苏丹药厂被袭前后

记者: 朱梦魁  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 26

**DB** 苏丹药厂被袭前后

**DUI** 美国空袭药厂细情  
ELABORATION

8月20日, 美国以还击恐怖分子为由, 分别空袭了阿富汗境内的本拉登营地和苏丹首都喀土穆的一家制药厂。据苏丹政府21日宣布, 轰炸至少造成15人死亡, 几十人受伤, 300多人下落不明。

**DUII** 空袭后的示威  
ELABORATION

喀土穆希法制药厂被炸的当晚, 愤怒的苏丹群众举行了名为“喀土穆人民大进军”的反美示威游行。他们冲进早已撤空的美国驻苏丹大使馆, 扯下并焚烧了美国国旗。美国驻达累斯萨拉姆和内罗毕的两个大使馆8月7日发生爆炸之后, 美国很快就决定关闭驻苏丹和巴基斯坦两国的大使馆, 此举显然是为苏丹和阿富汗采取行动作准备的。据悉, 曾秘密派出行动小组潜入喀土穆, 对希法制药厂的地形、位置进行侦察。

**DUIII** 空袭后克林顿解释说药厂生产生化武器  
ELABORATION

美国轰炸苏丹药厂之后, 美国总统克林顿21号发表讲话说, 这家制药厂是为策划爆炸美国驻坦桑和肯尼亚使馆两起事件的关键人物本拉登生产生化武器的一个据点。另一方面, 曾经参观过希法制药厂的两名英国部长和一些英国药物专家或撰文或发表谈话, 认为这家工厂无论在苏丹还是东非地区都是一家设备很先进的工厂, 但它显然没有制造生化武器的能力。

**DUIV** 苏丹方面例证说明是药厂  
ELABORATION

据苏丹方面介绍, 这家占地2100平方米的工厂是去年7月建成的, 造价为3200万美元, 是苏丹私人投资兴建的, 总部设在内罗毕的东非优惠贸易银行提供了600万美元的贷款, 药厂的机械设备主要是从美国、瑞典、意大利、瑞士、印度和泰国等国进口的, 一些约旦工程师指导药厂的建筑施工, 英国驻苏丹大使出席了制药厂的落成典礼。据这家药厂的法律顾问、苏丹著名的反对派人士苏莱曼介

### Chinese Sample 13 (First Analyst)

绍，这家药厂主要生产治疗儿童疾病的药物，60%的产品在苏丹内销，40%的产品出口。曾经指导药厂建筑和机械安装的工程师萨利姆日前在安曼说，希法药厂的机械设备安装蓝图是在约旦事先设计的，安装设备和基础设施都是由约旦工程师指导施工的，因为该药厂最先属于一个约旦医药公司的代理人哈桑巴希尔，后来药厂易主，被与沙特阿拉伯关系密切的萨拉赫艾德里斯买走。

### DUV      空袭后苏丹政府的反应 ELABORATION

美国空袭苏丹药厂的第二天，苏丹总统巴希尔主持召开部长会议，决定撤回苏丹驻美国的外交使团以示抗议，下令全国处于紧急动员状态，要求对苏丹的“战略目标”严加防范。同时苏丹向联合国安理会、阿盟、非统等组织紧急投诉，控告美国的侵略行径。苏丹要求安理会派人到苏丹实地调查希法药厂的生产项目，以正视听。本届伊斯兰会议组织主席、伊朗总统哈塔米表示支持苏丹，一些阿拉伯和伊斯兰国家决定捐款救助希法药厂的受难者。



Chinese Sample 13 (Second Analyst)  
苏丹药厂被袭前后

记者: 朱梦魁  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 26

**DB      Pharmaceutical plant bombed in Sudan**

**DUI      America bombed plant  
ELABORATION**

8月20日, 美国以还击恐怖分子为由, 分别空袭了阿富汗境内的本拉登营地和苏丹首都喀土穆的一家制药厂。据苏丹政府21日宣布, 轰炸至少造成15人死亡, 几十人受伤, 300多人下落不明。

**DUII      Demonstration after the attack  
ELABORATION**

喀土穆希法制药厂被炸的当晚, 愤怒的苏丹群众举行了名为“喀土穆人民大进军”的反美示威游行。他们冲进早已撤空的美国驻苏丹大使馆, 扯下并焚烧了美国国旗。美国驻达累斯萨拉姆和内罗毕的两个大使馆8月7日发生爆炸之后, 美国很快就决定关闭驻苏丹和巴基斯坦两国的大使馆, 此举显然是为苏丹和阿富汗采取行动作准备的。据悉, 曾秘密派出行动小组潜入喀土穆, 对希法制药厂的地形、位置进行侦察。

**DUIII      Clinton's explanation  
ELABORATION**

美国轰炸苏丹药厂之后, 美国总统克林顿21号发表讲话说, 这家制药厂是为策划爆炸美国驻坦桑和肯尼亚使馆两起事件的关键人物本拉登生产生化武器的一个据点。另一方面, 曾经参观过希法制药厂的两名英国部长和一些英国药物专家或撰文或发表谈话, 认为这家工厂无论在苏丹还是东非地区都是一家设备很先进的工厂, 但它显然没有制造生化武器的能力。

**DUIV      Sudan proves that it makes medicine  
ELABORATION**

据苏丹方面介绍, 这家占地2100平方米的工厂是去年 月建成的, 造价为3200万美元, 是苏丹私人投资兴建的, 总部设在内罗毕的东非优惠贸易银行提供了600万美元的贷款, 药厂的机械设备主要是从美国、瑞典、意大利、瑞士、印度和泰国等国进口的, 一些约旦工程师指导药厂的建筑施工, 英国驻苏丹大使出席了制药厂的落成典礼。据这家药厂的法律顾问、苏丹著名的反对派人士苏莱曼介



### Chinese Sample 13 (Second Analyst)

绍，这家药厂主要生产治疗儿童疾病的药物，60%的产品在苏丹内销，40%的产品出口。曾经指导药厂建筑和机械安装的工程师萨利姆日前在安曼说，希法药厂的机械设备安装蓝图是在约旦事先设计的，安装设备和基础设施都是由约旦工程师指导施工的，因为该药厂最先属于一个约旦医药公司的代理人哈桑巴希尔，后来药厂易主，被与沙特阿拉伯关系密切的萨拉赫艾德里斯买走。

### DUV      **Reactions from Sudanese government** ELABORATION

美国空袭苏丹药厂的第二天，苏丹总统巴希尔主持召开部长会议，决定撤回苏丹驻美国的外交使团以示抗议，下令全国处于紧急动员状态，要求对苏丹的“战略目标”严加防范。同时苏丹向联合国安理会、阿盟、非统等组织紧急投诉，控告美国的侵略行径。苏丹要求安理会派人到苏丹实地调查希法药厂的生产项目，以正视听。本届伊斯兰会议组织主席、伊朗总统哈塔米表示支持苏丹，一些阿拉伯和伊斯兰国家决定捐款救助希法药厂的受难者。

Chinese Sample 14 (Original)  
西方竞相接近伊朗

记者: 马为民  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 28

法国外长韦德里纳上周末访问伊朗期间, 向哈塔米总统转交了希拉克总统的邀请信。有的报刊推断说, 伊朗总统有可能在明年作客巴黎。果真如此, 哈塔米将是伊朗革命20年来访问西方国家的第一位总统。这是西方和伊朗接近加快的重要迹象。

韦德里纳的德黑兰之行是法国外长7年来对伊朗的第一次访问, 这既是法国谋求同伊朗关系正常化的一次重要努力, 又是伊朗为打破西方的政治孤立政策而取得的一项外交成果。本来, 7年前法国外长的访问是为法国总统出访伊朗进行准备, 但不久在法国发生了刺杀前伊朗领导人巴尼萨德尔事件, 结果拟议中的访问未能实现, 法伊关系跌入低谷。两国关系自此阴晴不定, 龃龉不断。这当中既有法伊双边的问题, 也有伊朗同法国的盟国如英国、德国之间的争执。自去年哈塔米当选总统以来, 巴黎舆论认为, 伊朗内政外交都显现出变化的迹象, 法国从中看到了机会。韦德里纳外长行前表示, 他要去德黑兰亲自观察和体验。他还在德黑兰表示, 他对访问结果“及其满意”, 希望同伊朗进行“坦率的、全面的和面向未来的”对话。

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Chinese Sample 14 (First analyst)  
西方竞相接近伊朗

记者: 马为民  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 28

**DB 西方竞相接近伊朗**

**DUI 法国外长访问伊朗  
VOLITIONAL RESULT**

法国外长韦德里纳上周末访问伊朗期间，向哈塔米总统转交了希拉克总统的邀请信。有的报刊推断说，伊朗总统有可能在明年作客巴黎。果真如此，哈塔米将是伊朗革命20年来访问西方国家的第一位总统。这是西方和伊朗接近加快的重要迹象。

**DUII 多年来伊朗和西方国家一直有争执  
BACKGROUND**

韦德里纳的德黑兰之行是法国外长7年来对伊朗的第一次访问，这既是法国谋求同伊朗关系正常化的一次重要努力，又是伊朗为打破西方的政治孤立政策而取得的一项外交成果。本来，7年前法国外长的访问是为法国总统出访伊朗进行准备，但不久在法国发生了刺杀前伊朗领导人巴尼萨德尔事件，结果拟议中的访问未能实现，法伊关系跌入低谷。两国关系自此阴晴不定，龃龉不断。这当中既有法伊双边的问题，也有伊朗同法国的盟国如英国、德国之间的争执。

**DUIII 伊朗局势有转变所以法国外长访伊  
BACKGROUND**

自去年哈塔米当选总统以来，巴黎舆论认为，伊朗内政外交都显现出变化的迹象，法国从中看到了机会。韦德里纳外长行前表示，他要去德黑兰亲自观察和体验。他还在德黑兰表示，他对访问结果“及其满意”，希望同伊朗进行“坦率的、全面的和面向未来的”对话。

**DUIV 西方国家都在试图与伊朗搞好关系  
ELABORATION**

韦德里纳的这此出访显然不是一个孤立的行动。他事先同美国国务卿通了电话，访问结束后还要向欧盟伙伴通报，所以它是西方国家调整对伊朗关系的一部分。今年2月，欧盟决定同伊朗重开对话，7月，意大利外长、总理访问伊朗，欧盟“三驾马车”赴德黑兰讨论拉什迪事件，连英国也希望同伊朗“发展贸易关系”。特别是美伊关系的气氛已有所改善，美国甚至在考虑其“双遏制政策”。就

#### Chinese Sample 14 (First analyst)

法国而言，在拉什迪事件、柏林法院判决争执等问题上，它实际上处在二线。它的道塔尔公司顶住美国压力同伊朗合作，尤其受到伊朗赞赏。这些都是法国的有利条件乃至好牌。因此在改善对伊关系上，法国不会听任别人抢占先手。

#### DUV      西方和伊朗在一些问题上可以互利 INTERPRETATION

伊朗地处西亚和中东的心脏地带。当前，中东和平进程受阻，阿富汗战火不停。在一系列根本问题上，伊朗同西方的立场对立，但是，这并不意味着他们在一切问题上均无利益交汇点可寻。比如对于阿富汗的“塔利班”，双方目前的立场就比较相似。据透露，德黑兰要求法国等西方国家无论如何不要承认喀布尔的“塔利班”政权。有的报刊分析道，“塔利班”在阿富汗得手加速了法国和伊朗的接近。这是西方和伊朗积极寻求改善关系的一个重要背景。要实现西亚－中东地区的稳定，伊朗是个绕不开的国家，西方似乎正在逐渐认识到这一点。

Chinese Sample 14 (Second Analyst)  
西方竞相接近伊朗

记者: 马为民  
日期: 1998 - 8 - 28

**DB      The West improves its relationship with Iran**

**DUI      French foreign minister visit Iran  
VOLITIONAL RESULT**

法国外长韦德里纳上周末访问伊朗期间, 向哈塔米总统转交了希拉克总统的邀请信。有的报刊推断说, 伊朗总统有可能在明年作客巴黎。果真如此, 哈塔米将是伊朗革命20年来访问西方国家的第一位总统。这是西方和伊朗接近加快的重要迹象。

**DUII      Disagreements between Iran and the West  
BACKGROUND**

韦德里纳的德黑兰之行是法国外长7年来对伊朗的第一次访问, 这既是法国谋求同伊朗关系正常化的一次重要努力, 又是伊朗为打破西方的政治孤立政策而取得的一项外交成果。本来, 7年前法国外长的访问是为法国总统出访伊朗进行准备, 但不久在法国发生了刺杀前伊朗领导人巴尼萨德尔事件, 结果拟议中的访问未能实现, 法伊关系跌入低谷。两国关系自此阴晴不定, 龃龉不断。这当中既有法伊双边的问题, 也有伊朗同法国的盟国如英国、德国之间的争执。

**DUIII      The relationship is improving  
BACKGROUND**

自去年哈塔米当选总统以来, 巴黎舆论认为, 伊朗内政外交都显现出变化的迹象, 法国从中看到了机会。韦德里纳外长行前表示, 他要去德黑兰亲自观察和体验。他还在德黑兰表示, 他对访问结果“及其满意”, 希望同伊朗进行“坦率的、全面的和面向未来的”对话。

**DUIV      Several Western countries are attempting to  
improve relationship with Iran  
ELABORATION**

韦德里纳的这此出访显然不是一个孤立的行动。他事先同美国国务卿通了电话, 访问结束后还要向欧盟伙伴通报, 所以它是西方国家调整对伊朗关系的一部分。今年2月, 欧盟决定同伊朗重开对话, 7月, 意大利外长、总理访问伊朗, 欧盟“三驾马车”赴德黑兰讨论拉什迪事件, 连英国也希望同伊朗“发展贸易关系”。特别是美伊关系的

Chinese Sample 14 (Second Analyst)

气氛已有所改善，美国甚至在考虑其“双遏制政策”。就法国而言，在拉什迪事件、柏林法院判决争执等问题上，它实际上处在二线。它的道塔尔公司顶住美国压力同伊朗合作，尤其受到伊朗赞赏。这些都是法国的有利条件乃至好牌。因此在改善对伊关系上，法国不会听任别人抢占先手。

DUV      **There are common grounds to share**  
**INTERPRETATION**

伊朗地处西亚和中东的心脏地带。当前，中东和平进程受阻，阿富汗战火不停。在一系列根本问题上，伊朗同西方的立场对立，但是，这并不意味着他们在一切问题上均无利益交汇点可寻。比如对于阿富汗的“塔利班”，双方目前的立场就比较相似。据透露，德黑兰要求法国等西方国家无论如何不要承认喀布尔的“塔利班”政权。有的报刊分析道，“塔利班”在阿富汗得手加速了法国和伊朗的接近。这是西方和伊朗积极寻求改善关系的一个重要背景。要实现西亚－中东地区的稳定，伊朗是个绕不开的国家，西方似乎正在逐渐认识到这一点。

## **Appendix II**

### **Original and Analysed Versions of English Samples**

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### **English Sample 1      (Original)**

Publication:      Wall Street Journal Europe

Date:              Monday, 2 November 1998

Page:              14

Author:            James R. Whelan  
(Mr. Whelan is the author of six books on Latin America, including a history of Chile.)

Title:              Chile's Pinochet Fought Marxist Violence

Text:

Chilean Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, now under arrest in London pending judgment on his case by the British House of Lords, neither sought power nor exercised it in a manner we normally associate with dictators. Ultimately, he relinquished control of the Chilean government voluntarily and conducted a smooth restoration of civilian rule. To evaluate his actions, you must understand the circumstances of the attempted Marxist takeover of Chile in the 1970s.

Salvador Allende reached the presidency of Chile in 1970 with only 36% of the vote, barely 40,000 votes ahead of the candidate of the right. In Mr. Allende's 1,000 days of rule, Chile degenerated into what the much-lionized former Chilean president Eduardo Frei Montalva (father of the current president) called a "carnival of madness." Eleven months before the fall of President Allende, Mr. Frei said: "Chile is in the throes of an economic disaster: not a crisis, but a veritable catastrophe. ..."

Shortly after those remarks were made, the legal ground beneath the Allende presidency began to crumble. The Chilean Supreme Court, the Bar Association and the leftist Medical Society, along with the Chamber of Deputies and provincial heads of the Christian Democrat Party, all warned that Allende



was systematically trampling the law and constitution. By August 1973, more than a million Chileans --- half the work force --- were on strike, demanding that Allende go. Transport and industry were paralyzed. On Sept. 11, 1973, the armed forces acted to oust Allende, going into battle against his gunslingers. Six hours after the fighting erupted, Allende blew his head off in the presidential palace with an AK 47 given to him by Fidel Castro.

By the time the generals had completed their takeover, they were heroes to at least two-thirds of the Chilean population. But they came under a heavy propaganda attack from abroad. Much of the vilification emanated from Moscow. But it also came from the then-powerful left in Western Europe. Part of the fury stemmed from a misreading among European socialists of what Chilean "socialism" was all about. In Chile, the socialist Party was the party of Maoist-style violence.

After the coup, Mr. Frei again spoke out. In a moving letter to the head of the World Union of Christian Democracy, Italy's Premier Mariano Rumor, the former Chilean president wrote: "The military have saved Chile. ... Civil war was planned by the Marxists ... the economy of Chile was headed for disaster ... this country is destroyed." In these sentiments, he was joined by Chile's then two other living ex-presidents. One of them, Gabriel Gonzalez, said he "did not have words to ask the armed forces for having liberated us from the Marxist claws." Looking ahead, they have saved us and will permit us to live in democracy ... the totalitarian apparatus which had been prepared to destroy us has itself been destroyed ... ."

Such judgments --- expressed by mere Chileans --- would not, however, spare the military the wrath of leftist political elites around the world. To counter the still existing well-armed and well-funded guerrilla and urban terrorist forces, the embattled government created, in 1974, a military intelligence agency which --- before Mr. Pinochet disbanded it in 1978 --- would become a rogue elephant responsible for most of the human rights abuses. What is seldom spoken of is that most of the victims were terrorists. Before Fidel Castro sentenced him to 30 years in prison in 1989, Cuban Gen. Patricio de la Guardia bragged at his "trial" of his service in Chile during the Allende years. he said he had led part of an international para-military brigade -- one that the Chilean government estimated to number

about 15,000.

In June 1974, the Communist Party in Chile reiterated its doctrine that the right to use violence was "non-negotiable." But the talk of violence was muted for a time as the party attempted to gain political allies. In 1976, however, party ideologue Volodia Teitelboim in a radio Moscow broadcast spoke of the need to "rethink the military problem," adding that Communists could not be "Gullivers bound hand and foot by legality."

On April 5, 1977, a group of cashiered Chilean military men in London announced the formation of a "Front of Democratic Armed Forces of Chile in Exile." A second such group was formed the same day in Brussels and a third shortly afterwards in Communist East Berlin. On April 6, a spokesman named Jaime Estevez said in a Radio Moscow broadcast that the purpose of these Soviet-backed entities was to lead the fight "for the overthrow of the fascist junta." In August of that year, the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party constituted itself as "The General Staff of Revolution."

In 1979, one month after the Sandinistas shot their way into power in Nicaragua, Chilean Communist Party Secretary General Luis Corvalan said Chile "could become the second Nicaragua." A month later, he warned that "if fascism is not eradicated ... terrorism would find in Chile a wide open field for its action." a year later, from his Moscow refuge, Corvalan proclaimed a new era of "acute violence." Corvalan endorsed guerrilla warfare, terrorism and a massive armed uprising.

By 1986, increasingly legalized political activity in Chile was gathering momentum in preparation for what would be free elections in 1988. early that year, the military stumbled onto part of one of the largest clandestine arms shipments in the history of the hemisphere, enough to arm 5,000 men. It was traced to Cuba. that same year, a meticulously planned assassination plot involving 70 terrorists narrowly missed killing Gen. Pinochet; five of his escorts were murdered.

In the aftermath of each of these incidents, the government cracked down on the terrorist groups. Inevitably, innocent people were affected. The armed underground responded with stepped-up sabotage --- and a campaign of assassinations of police officers. Among many examples: On April 2, 1988 three youths murdered police Corp. Alfredo Rivera

Rojas, a 35-year-old father of two, while he was carrying groceries home in Santiago.

There were innocent victims on both sides of this civil war, but the fact is that far fewer died in Chile than did in most Latin conflicts in this century. The Rettig Commission --- named by the first post-military government to investigate human rights abuses and headed by a former Allende minister --- counted a total of 2,279 dead and missing on both sides. The first three months of fighting claimed 1,261 of the victims.

What the Chilean military --- arguable the most professional and disciplined in all of Latin America --- left behind was a nation incomparably better off than the wreckage they inherited. But General Pinochet's opponents have never forgotten their defeat.

### **English Sample 1 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Chile's Pinochet fought Marxist violence**

**DUI The actions of Pinochet  
(Circumstance)**

Chilean Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, now under arrest in London pending judgment on his case by the British House of Lords, neither sought power nor exercised it in a manner we normally associate with dictators. Ultimately, he relinquished control of the Chilean government voluntarily and conducted a smooth restoration of civilian rule. To evaluate his actions, you must understand the circumstances of the attempted Marxist takeover of Chile in the 1970s.

**DUII Salvador Allende's catastrophic reign  
(Background)**

Salvador Allende reached the presidency of Chile in 1970 with only 36% of the vote, barely 40,000 votes ahead of the candidate of the right. In Mr. Allende's 1,000 days of rule, Chile degenerated into what the much-lionized former Chilean president Eduardo Frei Montalva (father of the current

president) called a "carnival of madness." Eleven months before the fall of President Allende, Mr. Frei said: "Chile is in the throes of an economic disaster: not a crisis, but a veritable catastrophe. ..."

Shortly after those remarks were made, the legal ground beneath the Allende presidency began to crumble. The Chilean Supreme Court, the Bar Association and the leftist Medical Society, along with the Chamber of Deputies and provincial heads of the Christian Democrat Party, all warned that Allende was systematically trampling the law and constitution. By August 1973, more than a million Chileans --- half the work force --- were on strike, demanding that Allende go. Transport and industry were paralyzed. On Sept. 11, 1973, the armed forces acted to oust Allende, going into battle against his gunslingers. Six hours after the fighting erupted, Allende blew his head off in the presidential palace with an AK 47 given to him by Fidel Castro.

**DUIII      The succeeding government is loved by  
Chileans and loathed by the world  
(Antithesis)**

By the time the generals had completed their takeover, they were heroes to at least two-thirds of the Chilean population. But they came under a heavy propaganda attack from abroad. Much of the vilification emanated from Moscow. But it also came from the then-powerful left in Western Europe. Part of the fury stemmed from a misreading among European socialists of what Chilean "socialism" was all about. In Chile, the socialist Party was the party of Maoist-style violence.

**DUIV      The Military saved Chile from Marxist  
violence  
(Elaboration)**

After the coup, Mr. Frei again spoke out. In a moving letter to the head of the World Union of Christian Democracy, Italy's Premier Mariano Rumor, the former Chilean president wrote: "The military have saved Chile. ... Civil war was planned by the Marxists ... the economy of Chile was headed for disaster ... this country is destroyed." In these sentiments, he was joined

by Chile's then two other living ex-presidents. One of them, Gabriel Gonzalez, said he "did not have words to ask the armed forces for having liberated us from the Marxist claws." Looking ahead, they have saved us and will permit us to live in democracy ... the totalitarian apparatus which had been prepared to destroy us has itself been destroyed ... ."

**DUV        Chilean Communists' violence acts  
(Elaboration)**

Such judgments --- expressed by mere Chileans --- would not, however, spare the military the wrath of leftist political elites around the world. To counter the still existing well-armed and well-funded guerrilla and urban terrorist forces, the embattled government created, in 1974, a military intelligence agency which --- before Mr. Pinochet disbanded it in 1978 --- would become a rogue elephant responsible for most of the human rights abuses. What is seldom spoken of is that most of the victims were terrorists. Before Fidel Castro sentenced him to 30 years in prison in 1989, Cuban Gen. Patricio de la Guardia bragged at his "trial" of his service in Chile during the Allende years. he said he had led part of an international para-military brigade -- one that the Chilean government estimated to number about 15,000.

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**DUVI      Though lives were lost, Chile did better than most Latin American countries  
(Interpretation)**

There were innocent victims on both sides of this civil war, but the fact is that far fewer died in Chile than did in most Latin conflicts in this century. The Rettig Commission --- named by the first post-military government to investigate human rights abuses and headed by a former Allende minister --- counted a total of 2,279 dead and missing on both sides. The first three months of fighting claimed 1,261 of the victims.

**DUVII     Chilean military led by Pinochet left behind a nation better off than the wreckage they inherited  
(Evaluation)**

What the Chilean military --- arguable the most professional and disciplined in all of Latin America --- left behind was a nation incomparably better off than the wreckage they inherited. But General Pinochet's opponents have never forgotten their defeat.

**English Sample 1 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Chile's Pinochet fought Marxist violence**

**DUI Sets framework to assess Pinochet  
(Circumstance)**

Chilean Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, now under arrest in London pending judgment on his case by the British House of Lords, neither sought power nor exercised it in a manner we normally associate with dictators. Ultimately, he relinquished control of the Chilean government voluntarily and conducted a smooth restoration of civilian rule. To evaluate his actions, you must understand the circumstances of the attempted Marxist takeover of Chile in the 1970s.

**DUII Allende rules badly, creates chaos and is  
overthrown  
(Volitional Cause)**

Salvador Allende reached the presidency of Chile in 1970 with only 36% of the vote, barely 40,000 votes ahead of the candidate of the right. In Mr. Allende's 1,000 days of rule, Chile degenerated into what the much-lionized former Chilean president Eduardo Frei Montalva (father of the current president) called a "carnival of madness." Eleven months before the fall of President Allende, Mr. Frei said: "Chile is in the throes of an economic disaster: not a crisis, but a veritable catastrophe. ..."

Shortly after those remarks were made, the legal ground beneath the Allende presidency began to crumble. The Chilean Supreme Court, the Bar Association and the leftist Medical



Society, along with the Chamber of Deputies and provincial heads of the Christian Democrat Party, all warned that Allende was systematically trampling the law and constitution. By August 1973, more than a million Chileans --- half the work force --- were on strike, demanding that Allende go. Transport and industry were paralyzed. On Sept. 11, 1973, the armed forces acted to oust Allende, going into battle against his gunslingers. Six hours after the fighting erupted, Allende blew his head off in the presidential palace with an AK 47 given to him by Fidel Castro.

### **DUIII      Military popular but attacked from abroad (Antithesis)**

By the time the generals had completed their takeover, they were heroes to at least two-thirds of the Chilean population. But they came under a heavy propaganda attack from abroad. Much of the vilification emanated from Moscow. But it also came from the then-powerful left in Western Europe. Part of the fury stemmed from a misreading among European socialists of what Chilean "socialism" was all about. In Chile, the socialist Party was the party of Maoist-style violence.

### **DUIV      More detail on extent of popularity (Elaboration)**

After the coup, Mr. Frei again spoke out. In a moving letter to the head of the World Union of Christian Democracy, Italy's Premier Mariano Rumor, the former Chilean president wrote: "The military have saved Chile. ... Civil war was planned by the Marxists ... the economy of Chile was headed for disaster ... this country is destroyed." In these sentiments, he was joined by Chile's then two other living ex-presidents. One of them, Gabriel Gonzalez, said he "did not have words to ask the armed forces for having liberated us from the Marxist claws." Looking ahead, they have saved us and will permit us to live in democracy ... the totalitarian apparatus which had been prepared to destroy us has itself been destroyed ... ."



**DUV      Government under threat, sets up military intelligence agency, communists threaten violence, greater political liberalization but violence continues (Elaboration)**

Such judgments --- expressed by mere Chileans --- would not, however, spare the military the wrath of leftist political elites around the world. To counter the still existing well-armed and well-funded guerrilla and urban terrorist forces, the embattled government created, in 1974, a military intelligence agency which --- before Mr. Pinochet disbanded it in 1978 --- would become a rogue elephant responsible for most of the human rights abuses. What is seldom spoken of is that most of the victims were terrorists. Before Fidel Castro sentenced him to 30 years in prison in 1989, Cuban Gen. Patricio de la Guardia bragged at his "trial" of his service in Chile during the Allende years. he said he had led part of an international para-military brigade -- one that the Chilean government estimated to number about 15,000.

In June 1974, the Communist Party in Chile reiterated its doctrine that the right to use violence was "non-negotiable." But the talk of violence was muted for a time as the party attempted to gain political allies. In 1976, however, party ideologue Volodia Teitelboim in a radio Moscow broadcast spoke of the need to "rethink the military problem," adding that Communists could not be "Gullivers bound hand and foot by legality."

On April 5, 1977, a group of cashiered Chilean military men in London announced the formation of a "Front of Democratic Armed Forces of Chile in Exile." A second such group was formed the same day in Brussels and a third shortly afterwards in Communist East Berlin. On April 6, a spokesman named Jaime Estevez said in a Radio Moscow broadcast that the purpose of these Soviet-backed entities was to lead the fight "for the overthrow of the fascist junta." In August of that year, the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party constituted itself as "The General Staff of Revolution."

In 1979, one month after the Sandinistas shot their way into power in Nicaragua, Chilean Communist Party Secretary General Luis Corvalan said Chile "could become the second Nicaragua." A month later, he warned that "if fascism is not

eradicated ... terrorism would find in Chile a wide open field for its action." a year later, from his Moscow refuge, Corvalan proclaimed a new era of "acute violence." Corvalan endorsed guerrilla warfare, terrorism and a massive armed uprising.

By 1986, increasingly legalized political activity in Chile was gathering momentum in preparation for what would be free elections in 1988. early that year, the military stumbled onto part of one of the largest clandestine arms shipments in the history of the hemisphere, enough to arm 5,000 men. It was traced to Cuba. that same year, a meticulously planned assassination plot involving 70 terrorists narrowly missed killing Gen. Pinochet; five of his escorts were murdered.

In the aftermath of each of these incidents, the government cracked down on the terrorist groups. Inevitably, innocent people were affected. The armed underground responded with stepped-up sabotage --- and a campaign of assassinations of police officers. Among many examples: On April 2, 1988 three youths murdered police Corp. Alfredo Rivera Rojas, a 35-year-old father of two, while he was carrying groceries home in Santiago.

#### **DUVI Far fewer died in Chile than in other Latin American conflicts (Evaluation)**

There were innocent victims on both sides of this civil war, but the fact is that far fewer died in Chile than did in most Latin conflicts in this century. The Rettig Commission --- named by the first post-military government to investigate human rights abuses and headed by a former Allende minister --- counted a total of 2,279 dead and missing on both sides. The first three months of fighting claimed 1,261 of the victims.

#### **DUVII Military left Chile in a better state than before (Evaluation)**

What the Chilean military --- arguable the most professional and disciplined in all of Latin America --- left behind was a nation incomparably better off than the wreckage they inherited. But General Pinochet's opponents have never

1  
forgotten their defeat.

## English Sample 2 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Wednesday, 4 November 1998

Page: 10

Author: Doug Bandow  
(Mr. Bandow is a senior fellow at the Cato Institute.)

Title: Don't Get Out the Vote

Text:

Elections bring out the worst in good government activists. You can't watch television, go to church or even buy groceries in peace --- TV ads, pastors and supermarket bags all shout "register and vote." But voting only encourages politicians.

Every election generates hand-wringing over the indifference of Americans, who vote in lower numbers than the citizens of almost all other advanced democracies. Washington Post columnist Colbert King recently chided America's nonvoters, contending that "the world's voteless think you're out of your mind."

But why? Blacks flocked to the polls in South Africa in 1994, and example cited by Mr. King, to determine the direction of their society. In most other nations, politics and elections matter more than in America, where the growth of markets, and especially economic globalization, increasingly constrains government. In his book, "The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House," Bob Woodward recounts President Clinton's frustration at having to trim his proposed pork-barrel projects to avoid upsetting the bond markets.

Americans have lowered their expectations of government. People no longer believe political crusaders to be ennobling. Hillary Clinton's attempt to develop a "politics of meaning" and Bill Kristol's proposal that Uncle Sam promote "national greatness" both met with a great collective yawn --- and rightly so.

At the same time, many people realize that elections don't make much difference. The point is not just the obvious one, that no one vote matters in any but the rarest instance. Even if your vote actually determined an election, it probably wouldn't matter, because the election probably doesn't matter.

Say you voted for Bill Clinton in 1992 because you agreed with his criticism of President Bush for encouraging trade with China, barring refugees from Haiti and failing to offer middle-class tax relief. Your candidate was elected ... and Mr. Bush's policies prevailed. And what was at stake in 1996? Bob Dole promised to increase federal spending, just not quite as fast as Mr. Clinton would; Mr. Dole's position as one of the leading tax hikers in Congress belied his proposed tax cut.

Republicans won control of Congress in 1994 and slowly turned into Democrats. Spending rose, new programs were created, taxes grew more complex and progressive, regulations were increased, and early gains in areas like welfare were scaled back. This past session Republicans joined Democrats in boosting corporate welfare; Speaker Newt Gingrich single-handedly preserved Archer Daniels Midland's place on the federal dole. The GOP wouldn't even block funding of the pernicious International Monetary Fund; the two parties argued only over what meaningless conditions to attach to the funding bill.

Admittedly, at the margin a Democratic Congress might spend a bit more. But the end point, ever more expansive and expensive government, would be the same. Moreover, Democrats would at least be more honest in their objectives. The GOP disguises its apostasy with dishonest rhetoric about shrinking government.

None of this is to suggest that there are never good individual candidates. But they almost never win. Absent term limits, incumbents usually triumph; and the longer they serve, the greater their propensity to champion the interest of bureaucrats and interest groups over that of average citizens.

Yes, residents of Kosovo might believe American nonvoters to be crazy, as Colbert King argues. But an election in Kosovo would actually matter. However Americans vote today, most will continue to lead prosperous, rewarding private lives; unlike the poor Kosovars, they don't *need* politics to rescue them from misery. A failure to vote, then, sends a message of confidence

in the country as well as one of disgust with politicians.

There are reforms that could make voting more meaningful --- strict term limits and an option for “none of the above,” to name two. But until they are enacted, a refusal to vote may be the most potent protest possible.

## **English Sample 2 (First Analyst)**

Analyst Text:

**DB Americans are not enthusiastic about voting**

**DUI A large number of Americans are indifferent to elections  
(Restatement)**

Elections bring out the worst in good government activists. You can't watch television, go to church or even buy groceries in peace --- TV ads, pastors and supermarket bags all shout “register and vote.” But voting only encourages politicians.

Every election generates hand-wringing over the indifference of Americans, who vote in lower numbers than the citizens of almost all other advanced democracies. Washington Post columnist Colbert King recently chided America's nonvoters, contending that “the world's voteless think you're out of your mind.”

**DUII In most other countries politics and elections matter more than in America  
(Non-Volitional Cause)**

But why? Blacks flocked to the polls in South Africa in 1994, and example cited by Mr. King, to determine the direction of their society. In most other nations, politics and elections matter more than in America, where the growth of markets, and especially economic globalization, increasingly constrains government. In his book, “The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House,” Bob Woodward recounts President Clinton's frustration at having to trim his proposed pork-barrel projects to avoid upsetting the bond markets.

**DUIII      People no longer believe in political crusades  
to be ennobling  
(Non-Volitional Cause)**

Americans have lowered their expectations of government. People no longer believe political crusaders to be ennobling. Hillary Clinton's attempt to develop a "politics of meaning" and Bill Kristol's proposal that Uncle Sam promote "national greatness" both met with a great collective yawn --- and rightly so.

**DUIV      Why elections does not matter  
(Non-Volitional Cause)**

At the same time, many people realize that elections don't make much difference. The point is not just the obvious one, that no one vote matters in any but the rarest instance. Even if your vote actually determined an election, it probably wouldn't matter, because the election probably doesn't matter.

Say you voted for Bill Clinton in 1992 because you agreed with his criticism of President Bush for encouraging trade with China, barring refugees from Haiti and failing to offer middle-class tax relief. Your candidate was elected ... and Mr. Bush's policies prevailed. And what was at stake in 1996? Bob Dole promised to increase federal spending, just not quite as fast as Mr. Clinton would; Mr. Dole's position as one of the leading tax hikers in Congress belied his proposed tax cut.

Republicans won control of Congress in 1994 and slowly turned into Democrats. Spending rose, new programs were created, taxes grew more complex and progressive, regulations were increased, and early gains in areas like welfare were scaled back. This past session Republicans joined Democrats in boosting corporate welfare; Speaker Newt Gingrich single-handedly preserved Archer Daniels Midland's place on the federal dole. The GOP wouldn't even block funding of the pernicious International Monetary Fund; the two parties argued only over what meaningless conditions to attach to the funding bill.

Admittedly, at the margin a Democratic Congress might spend a bit more. But the end point, ever more expansive and expensive government, would be the same. Moreover,

Democrats would at least be more honest in their objectives. The GOP disguises its apostasy with dishonest rhetoric about shrinking government.

**DUV      Voters do not have faith in individual candidates either  
(Non-Volitional Cause)**

None of this is the suggest that there are never good individual candidates. But they almost never win, Absent term limits, incumbents usually triumph; and the longer they serve, the greater their propensity to champion the interest of bureaucrats and interest groups over that of average citizens.

**DUVI      A failure to vote, then, sends a message of confidence in the country as well as one of disgust with politicians  
(Purpose)**

Yes, residents of Kosovo might believe American nonvoters to be crazy, as Colbert King argues. But an election in Kosovo would actually matter. However Americans vote today, most will continue to lead prosperous, rewarding privates lives; unlike the poor Kosovars, they don't *need* politics to rescue them from misery. A failure to vote, then, sends a message of confidence in the country as well as one of disgust with politicians.

**DUVII      There are reforms that could make voting more meaningful  
(Interpretation)**

There are reforms that could make voting more meaningful --- strict term limits and an option for "none of the above," to name two. But until they are enacted, a refusal to vote may be the most potent protest possible.



## **English Sample 2 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Readers should not vote**

**DUI Few Americans exercise their right to vote  
(Circumstance)**

Elections bring out the worst in good government activists. You can't watch television, go to church or even buy groceries in peace --- TV ads, pastors and supermarket bags all shout "register and vote." But voting only encourages politicians.

Every election generates hand-wringing over the indifference of Americans, who vote in lower numbers than the citizens of almost all other advanced democracies. Washington Post columnist Colbert King recently chided America's nonvoters, contending that "the world's voteless think you're out of your mind."

**DUII Politics and elections matter less in America  
(Solutionhood)**

But why? Blacks flocked to the polls in South Africa in 1994, an example cited by Mr. King, to determine the direction of their society. In most other nations, politics and elections matter more than in America, where the growth of markets, and especially economic globalization, increasingly constrains government. In his book, "The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House," Bob Woodward recounts President Clinton's frustration at having to trim his proposed pork-barrel projects to avoid upsetting the bond markets.

**DUIII Attempts to change this situation has failed  
(Elaboration)**

Americans have lowered their expectations of government. People no longer believe political crusaders to be ennobling. Hillary Clinton's attempt to develop a "politics of meaning" and Bill Kristol's proposal that Uncle Sam promote "national greatness" both met with a great collective yawn --- and rightly

so.

**DUIV      There is little difference between the two  
main parties  
(Elaboration)**

At the same time, many people realize that elections don't make much difference. The point is not just the obvious one, that no one vote matters in any but the rarest instance. Even if your vote actually determined an election, it probably wouldn't matter, because the election probably doesn't matter.

Say you voted for Bill Clinton in 1992 because you agreed with his criticism of President Bush for encouraging trade with China, barring refugees from Haiti and failing to offer middle-class tax relief. Your candidate was elected ... and Mr. Bush's policies prevailed. And what was at stake in 1996? Bob Dole promised to increase federal spending, just not quite as fast as Mr. Clinton would; Mr. Dole's position as one of the leading tax hikers in Congress belied his proposed tax cut.

Republicans won control of Congress in 1994 and slowly turned into Democrats. Spending rose, new programs were created, taxes grew more complex and progressive, regulations were increased, and early gains in areas like welfare were scaled back. This past session Republicans joined Democrats in boosting corporate welfare; Speaker Newt Gingrich single-handedly preserved Archer Daniels Midland's place on the federal dole. The GOP wouldn't even block funding of the pernicious International Monetary Fund; the two parties argued only over what meaningless conditions to attach to the funding bill.

Admittedly, at the margin a Democratic Congress might spend a bit more. But the end point, ever more expansive and expensive government, would be the same. Moreover, Democrats would at least be more honest in their objectives. The GOP disguises its apostasy with dishonest rhetoric about shrinking government.

**DUV      Good individual candidates usually don't beat incumbents  
(Non-Volitional Cause)**

None of this is to suggest that there are never good individual candidates. But they almost never win. Absent term limits, incumbents usually triumph; and the longer they serve, the greater their propensity to champion the interest of bureaucrats and interest groups over that of average citizens.

**DUVI      Failure to vote is actually a message of confidence  
(Evaluation)**

Yes, residents of Kosovo might believe American nonvoters to be crazy, as Colbert King argues. But an election in Kosovo would actually matter. However Americans vote today, most will continue to lead prosperous, rewarding private lives; unlike the poor Kosovars, they don't *need* politics to rescue them from misery. A failure to vote, then, sends a message of confidence in the country as well as one of disgust with politicians.

**DUVII      Readers should not vote  
(Motivation)**

There are reforms that could make voting more meaningful --- strict term limits and an option for "none of the above," to name two. But until they are enacted, a refusal to vote may be the most potent protest possible.

### English Sample 3 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Thursday, 5 November 1998

Page: 10

Author: Grace Kennan Warnecke  
(Ms Kennan Warnecke is president of the New York-based Sovus Business Consultant and co-founder and chair of the Volkhov Business Incubator.)

Title: The Indomitable Russian Spirit Keeps Business Alive

Text:

VOLKHOV, Russia -- It's bootstrap time in Russia. For the past six years, foreign capital has flooded into Russia, attracted by this sprawling country with its highly educated populace and vast emerging markets. That's over now. financial pipelines are drying up, squeezing Russian businesses and consumers. It's hard to find much to cheer about in Russia these days. But in this bleak economic landscape the resilience of some of the country's small businesses is a testament to the irreversibility of the change in mentality that transpired during the past seven years.

I saw that resilience first-hand when visiting this city in the Leningrad *oblast*, or district, in northern Russia. My visit was to the "Volkhov Incubator," a nonprofit program set up in 1995 to help entrepreneurs to their feet. The Incubator is one of about a dozen such programs in Russia whose functions include leasing office space to small businesses, providing credit and equipment leasing, and offering basic business courses otherwise unavailable in the regions. While a nonprofit enterprise, the Incubator is not about giving freebies; those businesses that fail to pay back their loans or make rent payments are forced out.

Upon hearing of Russia's financial meltdown, I feared for the future of the Incubator. The reality was not the disaster that

I had anticipated. As usual in Russia, people carry on. In Moscow, with the ruble falling, restaurants list prices in "YEs" (or Yankee Equivalents). Away from the glittering Moscow orbit, most people live so close to subsistence that, on the surface, "the crisis" does not have a great impact. Those I visited kept harvesting their potatoes and canning vegetables, fruits and jams for winter, as they moaned about the devaluation of the ruble. The most visible manifestation of the "crisis" has been an orgy of shopping that left bare shelves in many stores. But the ruble's plunge seems to be accepted either with denial or stoicism.

The 48 businesses that have been started and sustained through the Incubator's efforts are surviving in near impossible economic conditions. While some businesses will undoubtedly suffer should these conditions not improve, others are finding ways to prosper.

Tanya Shitova, who runs "Salon Chic," a small knitwear manufacturing firm, reported that orders had increased because the ruble's devaluation made imported goods too expensive for the Russian consumer. many local manufacturing firms are showing improved sales as well. Those sales may be offset by higher prices for raw materials, but after seven years of talk about increasing domestic production, local production has now become essential and far more attractive.

Of course, the Leningrad *oblast* is not representative of Russia as a whole. It has been more entrepreneurial than many Russian regions, and was not hit as hard as the Moscow region, partly because local banks had not poured money into government Treasuries as had Moscow-based banks. Nevertheless, many people are withdrawing their money from banks altogether, or moving it into the larger banks, in particular Sberbank, the central government savings bank. But it is the very lack of sophistication in the banking and payments system that has insulated some of the small businesses around the city. "The reason our businesses are healthy is because they are very basic and simple. Not one of our clients owned a debit or credit card, thus their money was still available to them," says Igor Grusdev, general director of the Volkhov Incubator.

No one however is under the illusion that this situation is tenable for long. Unfortunately, the economic program devised by Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov offers little prospect of



improvement for these entrepreneurs. Ask any what they need to survive, and they will put it simply: political stability, low inflation and low taxes. Instead, they have political confusion, rising inflation and tax authorities who are squeezing businesses in a desperate attempt to meet impossible revenue targets. Even those who want to play by the rules cannot keep track of laws that change monthly and government authorities who operate on a presumption of criminality. "People waste their time trying to interpret the law," says Maxim Vyshnovsky, the deputy director of finance at the Incubator. "The government's attitude to business is guilty until proven innocent. There has to be more trust."

as in many countries, small business owners in Russia, while complaining about long hours, unjust laws, taxes and the hostile business environment, are determined to survive. Many have no choice as their business is their only hope of an income, others simply can no longer accept working for a loss-making industry. Their tenacity is Russia's best chance of seeing better days.

While there is little hope for an awakening at the federal level at this stage, there is much local officials could do to encourage entrepreneurs in their regions. Those regions that create stable environments for local business --- with minima taxation, consistent, transparent regulation and enforcement of the rule of law --- will be rewarded with businesses that weather the financial crisis and manage to grow, creating wealth and jobs in the process.

Should local government rise to the challenge, the outside world could help. Incubator-type programs that invest in small and medium-sized businesses go a long way to changing both the attitudes and economic fortunes in Russia's regions. Seemingly minor investments such as housing and equipment leasing help businesses survive by giving them access to credit they would not otherwise have and protecting them to some extent from criminal elements.

None of this, however, can be divorced from what happens in Moscow. Small business has an opportunity to generate growth and prosperity in Russia, but only if the country's political leaders remove some of the many obstacles in its path.

### **English Sample 3 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Small businesses struggle to survive against all odds**

**DUI Russia is in crisis and small businesses are suffering  
(Restatement)**

VOLKHOV, Russia -- It's bootstrap time in Russia. For the past six years, foreign capital has flooded into Russia, attracted by this sprawling country with its highly educated populace and vast emerging markets. That's over now. financial pipelines are drying up, squeezing Russian businesses and consumers. It's hard to find much to cheer about in Russia these days. But in this bleak economic landscape the resilience of some of the country's small businesses is a testament to the irreversibility of the change in mentality that transpired during the past seven years.

**DUII Examples of how businesses around Leningrad oblast cope under pressure  
(Elaboration)**

I saw that resilience first-hand when visiting this city in the Leningrad *oblast*, or district, in northern Russia. My visit was to the "Volkhov Incubator," a nonprofit program set up in 1995 to help entrepreneurs to their feet. The Incubator is one of about a dozen such programs in Russia whose functions include leasing office space to small businesses, providing credit and equipment leasing, and offering basic business courses otherwise unavailable in the regions. While a nonprofit enterprise, the Incubator is not about giving freebies; those businesses that fail to pay back their loans or make rent payments are forced out.

Upon hearing of Russia's financial meltdown, I feared for the future of the Incubator. The reality was not the disaster that I had anticipated. As usual in Russia, people carry on. In Moscow, with the ruble falling, restaurants list prices in "YEs"



(or Yankee Equivalents). Away from the glittering Moscow orbit, most people live so close to subsistence that, on the surface, “the crisis” does not have a great impact. Those I visited kept harvesting their potatoes and canning vegetables, fruits and jams for winter, as they moaned about the devaluation of the ruble. The most visible manifestation of the “crisis” has been an orgy of shopping that left bare shelves in many stores. But the ruble’s plunge seems to be accepted either with denial or stoicism.

The 48 businesses that have been started and sustained through the Incubator’s efforts are surviving in near impossible economic conditions. While some businesses will undoubtedly suffer should these conditions not improve, others are finding ways to prosper.

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Of course, the Leningrad *oblast* is not representative of Russia as a whole. It has been more entrepreneurial than many Russian regions, and was not hit as hard as the Moscow region, partly because local banks had not poured money into government Treasuries as had Moscow-based banks. Nevertheless, many people are withdrawing their money from banks altogether, or moving it into the larger banks, in particular Sberbank, the central government savings bank. But it is the very lack of sophistication in the banking and payments system that has insulated some of the small businesses around the city. “The reason our businesses are healthy is because they are very basic and simple. Not one of our clients owned a debit or credit card, thus their money was still available to them,” says Igor Grusdev, general director of the Volkhov Incubator.



**DUIII      The financial system and government policy  
hamper the growth of small businesses  
(Interpretation)**

No one however is under the illusion that this situation is tenable for long. Unfortunately, the economic program devised by Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov offers little prospect of improvement for these entrepreneurs. Ask any what they need to survive, and they will put it simply: political stability, low inflation and low taxes. Instead, they have political confusion, rising inflation and tax authorities who are squeezing businesses in a desperate attempt to meet impossible revenue targets. Even those who want to play by the rules cannot keep track of laws that change monthly and government authorities who operate on a presumption of criminality. "People waste their time trying to interpret the law," says Maxim Vyshnovsky, the deputy director of finance at the Incubator. "The government's attitude to business is guilty until proven innocent. There has to be more trust."

**DUIV      The tenacity of small businesses is Russia's  
best chance of seeing better days  
(Evaluation)**

As in many countries, small business owners in Russia, while complaining about long hours, unjust laws, taxes and the hostile business environment, are determined to survive. Many have no choice as their business is their only hope of an income, others simply can no longer accept working for a loss-making industry. Their tenacity is Russia's best chance of seeing better days.

**DUV      While there is little hope for an awakening at  
the federal level at this stage, there is much help local  
officials and outside world could do to encourage  
entrepreneurs in their regions  
(Interpretation)**

While there is little hope for an awakening at the federal level at this stage, there is much local officials could do to encourage entrepreneurs in their regions. Those regions that

create stable environments for local business --- with minima taxation, consistent, transparent regulation and enforcement of the rule of law --- will be rewarded with businesses that weather the financial crisis and manage to grow, creating wealth and jobs in the process.

Should local government rise to the challenge, the outside world could help. Incubator-type programs that invest in small and medium-sized businesses go a long way to changing both the attitudes and economic fortunes in Russia's regions. Seemingly minor investments such as housing and equipment leasing help businesses survive by giving them access to credit they would not otherwise have and protecting them to some extent from criminal elements.

**DUVI** Small business has an opportunity to generate growth and prosperity in Russia, but only if the country's political leaders remove some of the many obstacles in its path  
(Interpretation)

None of this , however, can be divorced from what happens in Moscow. Small business has an opportunity to generate growth and prosperity in Russia, but only if the country's political leaders remove some of the many obstacles in its path.

**English Sample 3 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB** The indomitable Russian spirit keeps business alive

**DUI** Despite the change in economic conditions, some small firms are resilient, showing change in mentality  
(Circumstance)

VOLKHOV, Russia -- It's bootstrap time in Russia. For the past six years, foreign capital has flooded into Russia, attracted by this sprawling country with its highly educated populace and vast emerging markets. That's over now. financial pipelines are

drying up, squeezing Russian businesses and consumers. It's hard to find much to cheer about in Russia these days. But in this bleak economic landscape the resilience of some of the country's small businesses is a testament to the irreversibility of the change in mentality that transpired during the past seven years.

**DUII       Presents essential detail about the financial situation in Russia and the way business cope (Elaboration)**

I saw that resilience first-hand when visiting this city in the Leningrad *oblast*, or district, in northern Russia. My visit was to the "Volkhov Incubator," a nonprofit program set up in 1995 to help entrepreneurs to their feet. The Incubator is one of about a dozen such programs in Russia whose functions include leasing office space to small businesses, providing credit and equipment leasing, and offering basic business courses otherwise unavailable in the regions. While a nonprofit enterprise, the Incubator is not about giving freebies; those businesses that fail to pay back their loans or make rent payments are forced out.

Upon hearing of Russia's financial meltdown, I feared for the future of the Incubator. The reality was not the disaster that I had anticipated. As usual in Russia, people carry on. In Moscow, with the ruble falling, restaurants list prices in "YEs" (or Yankee Equivalents). Away from the glittering Moscow orbit, most people live so close to subsistence that, on the surface, "the crisis" does not have a great impact. Those I visited kept harvesting their potatoes and canning vegetables, fruits and jams for winter, as they moaned about the devaluation of the ruble. The most visible manifestation of the "crisis" has been an orgy of shopping that left bare shelves in many stores. But the ruble's plunge seems to be accepted either with denial or stoicism.

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Tanya Shitova, who runs "Salon Chic," a small knitwear

manufacturing firm, reported that orders had increased because the ruble's devaluation made imported goods too expensive for the Russian consumer. many local manufacturing firms are showing improved sales as well. Those sales may be offset by higher prices for raw materials, but after seven years of talk about increasing domestic production, local production has now become essential and far more attractive.

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**DUIII      Despite currently favourable situation, action  
by central government likely to make things worse  
(Background)**

No one however is under the illusion that this situation is tenable for long. Unfortunately, the economic program devised by Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov offers little prospect of improvement for these entrepreneurs. Ask any what they need to survive, and they will put it simply: political stability, low inflation and low taxes. Instead, they have political confusion, rising inflation and tax authorities who are squeezing businesses in a desperate attempt to meet impossible revenue targets. Even those who want to play by the rules cannot keep track of laws that change monthly and government authorities who operate on a presumption of criminality. "People waste their time trying to interpret the law," says Maxim Vyshnovsky, the deputy director of finance at the Incubator. "The government's attitude to business is guilty until proven innocent. There has to be more trust."

**DUIV But small businessmen determined to survive  
(Evaluation)**

As in many countries, small business owners in Russia, while complaining about long hours, unjust laws, taxes and the hostile business environment, are determined to survive. Many have no choice as their business is their only hope of an income, others simply can no longer accept working for a loss-making industry. Their tenacity is Russia's best chance of seeing better days.

**DUV Things could be improved if local government  
adopted pro-business policies  
(Interpretation)**

While there is little hope for an awakening at the federal level at this stage, there is much local officials could do to encourage entrepreneurs in their regions. Those regions that create stable environments for local business --- with minima taxation, consistent, transparent regulation and enforcement of the rule of law --- will be rewarded with businesses that weather the financial crisis and manage to grow, creating wealth and jobs in the process.

Should local government rise to the challenge, the outside world could help. Incubator-type programs that invest in small and medium-sized businesses go a long way to changing both the attitudes and economic fortunes in Russia's regions. Seemingly minor investments such as housing and equipment leasing help businesses survive by giving them access to credit they would not otherwise have and protecting them to some extent from criminal elements.

**DUVI But everything depends ultimately on central  
government action  
(Interpretation)**

None of this , however, can be divorced from what happens in Moscow. Small business has an opportunity to generate growth and prosperity in Russia, but only if the country's political leaders remove some of the many obstacles

in its path.

#### **English Sample 4 (Original)**

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Friday-Saturday, 6-7 November 1998

Page: 14

Author: David Malpass  
(Mr. Malpass is chief international economist  
at Bear Stearns)

Title: The Wrong Battle for Europe

Text:

The economic battle line is a familiar one. Europe's politicians fight for growth and jobs while its central bankers retaliate with calls for independence and price stability. For now, Europe's central bankers are safe from the political onslaught. In fact, they are using the political criticism to bolster their case for central bank autonomy and secrecy. And their campaign is having some impact. During this week's battle, even some of Europe's newly elected social-democratic leaders were forced to repeat their total support for whatever the bankers decide. German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's office conceded the high ground by asking central bankers to stimulate growth only when it does not conflict with the goal of price stability.

But these are the wrong battles for Europe to be fighting. Growth and price stability are allies, not enemies. Price stability causes growth by allowing producers and consumers to lengthen their planning horizons, enjoy lower interest rates and spend less time on price arbitrage. Equally, growth causes price stability. Growth makes national debt burdens less onerous and encourages tax cuts, both antidotes for inflation. As an economy grows, it adds jobs and becomes more efficient with more output chasing the money supply.

Trouble is, the present fight will slow down Europe's massive growth potential. The politicians should be using their valuable time to fight for productivity gains, better education

and lower labor taxes rather than tackling the central bankers. They should be arguing that faster growth is the best path to price stability. And instead of reacting defensively, the central bankers should agree with the politicians that faster growth would be better and would further the goal of price stability.

And the central bankers should use this opportunity to shine sunlight on their own operations. They should state a clear rule on which they want to be evaluated. When a central banker is confronted by a politician requesting rate cuts, one knee-jerk answer is to say "none of your business." A more pro-growth, anti-inflation answer is to open the books and show that whenever the currency is stronger than the agreed-on value, the central bank prints more money, matching supply with demand. In this way, the politician can be co-opted into helping increase the demand for the currency by promoting labor reform, improving the investment climate and leaving more of the economy in the hands of the private sector.

The politicians are not wrong in complaining about anaemic growth. Simply by bringing the unemployed back into the labor force, many European countries should be growing 4% per year. Again, this is not inflationary, it is price stabilizing.

To sum up, Europe is fighting the wrong battle. When a new currency is born, it can be protected in two ways: by giving all power to the central bank and praying; or by stating very clearly the value of the money and the steps the central bank must follow when the value changes. Instead of fighting over interest rates, Europe should be looking for ways to simplify the job of the central bank. Monetary policy should be guided by a clearly defined price rule in which the monetary base is increased when the currency is strong and reduced when it is weak. This approach would help Europe achieve price stability with maximum levels of growth and employment rather than minimum levels.



#### **English Sample 4 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB European politicians and bankers should not fight the economic battle**

**DUI Bankers and politicians are fighting a war (Background)**

The economic battle line is a familiar one. Europe's politicians fight for growth and jobs while its central bankers retaliate with calls for independence and price stability. For now, Europe's central bankers are safe from the political onslaught. In fact, they are using the political criticism to bolster their case for central bank autonomy and secrecy. And their campaign is having some impact. During this week's battle, even some of Europe's newly elected social-democratic leaders were forced to repeat their total support for whatever the bankers decide. German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's office conceded the high ground by asking central bankers to stimulate growth only when it does not conflict with the goal of price stability.

**DUII Reasons why they should not be fighting (Interpretation)**

But these are the wrong battles for Europe to be fighting. Growth and price stability are allies, not enemies. Price stability causes growth by allowing producers and consumers to lengthen their planning horizons, enjoy lower interest rates and spend less time on price arbitrage. Equally, growth causes price stability. Growth makes national debt burdens less onerous and encourages tax cuts, both antidotes for inflation. As an economy grows, it adds jobs and becomes more efficient with more output chasing the money supply.

**DUIII      They should be working together  
(Interpretation)**

Trouble is, the present fight will slow down Europe's massive growth potential. The politicians should be using their valuable time to fight for productivity gains, better education and lower labor taxes rather than tackling the central bankers. They should be arguing that faster growth is the best path to price stability. And instead of reacting defensively, the central bankers should agree with the politicians that faster growth would be better and would further the goal of price stability.

**DUIV      The central bankers should use this  
opportunity to shine sunlight on their own operations  
(Interpretation)**

And the central bankers should use this opportunity to shine sunlight on their own operations. They should state a clear rule on which they want to be evaluated. When a central banker is confronted by a politician requesting rate cuts, one knee-jerk answer is to say "none of your business." A more pro-growth, anti-inflation answer is to open the books and show that whenever the currency is stronger than the agreed-on value, the central bank prints more money, matching supply with demand. In this way, the politician can be co-opted into helping increase the demand for the currency by promoting labor reform, improving the investment climate and leaving more of the economy in the hands of the private sector.

**DUV      The politicians are not wrong in complaining  
about anaemic growth  
(Interpretation)**

The politicians are not wrong in complaining about anaemic growth. Simply by bringing the unemployed back into the labor force, many European countries should be growing 4% per year. Again, this is not inflationary, it is price stabilizing.

**DUVI      Europe is fighting the wrong battle  
(Restatement)**

To sum up, Europe is fighting the wrong battle. When a new currency is born, it can be protected in two ways: by giving all power to the central bank and praying; or by stating very clearly the value of the money and the steps the central bank must follow when the value changes. Instead of fighting over interest rates, Europe should be looking for ways to simplify the job of the central bank. Monetary policy should be guided by a clearly defined price rule in which the monetary base is increased when the currency is strong and reduced when it is weak. This approach would help Europe achieve price stability with maximum levels of growth and employment rather than minimum levels.

**English Sample 4      (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB      European politicians and bankers are fighting the wrong battle**

**DUI      Europe's central bankers face a political onslaught, with a dispute over growth vs. price stabilizing  
(Background)**

The economic battle line is a familiar one. Europe's politicians fight for growth and jobs while its central bankers retaliate with calls for independence and price stability. For now, Europe's central bankers are safe from the political onslaught. In fact, they are using the political criticism to bolster their case for central bank autonomy and secrecy. And their campaign is having some impact. During this week's battle, even some of Europe's newly elected social-democratic leaders were forced to repeat their total support for whatever the bankers decide. German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's office conceded the high ground by asking central bankers to stimulate growth only when it does not conflict with the goal of price stability.

**DUII But growth and price stability are allies, not enemies**  
**(Interpretation)**

But these are the wrong battles for Europe to be fighting. Growth and price stability are allies, not enemies. Price stability causes growth by allowing producers and consumers to lengthen their planning horizons, enjoy lower interest rates and spend less time on price arbitrage. Equally, growth causes price stability. Growth makes national debt burdens less onerous and encourages tax cuts, both antidotes for inflation. As an economy grows, it adds jobs and becomes more efficient with more output chasing the money supply.

**DUIII Both politicians and central bankers need to respond in different ways**  
**(Interpretation)**

Trouble is, the present fight will slow down Europe's massive growth potential. The politicians should be using their valuable time to fight for productivity gains, better education and lower labor taxes rather than tackling the central bankers. They should be arguing that faster growth is the best path to price stability. And instead of reacting defensively, the central bankers should agree with the politicians that faster growth would be better and would further the goal of price stability.

**DUIV Central bankers should link the value of the currency with the money supply**  
**(Interpretation)**

And the central bankers should use this opportunity to shine sunlight on their own operations. They should state a clear rule on which they want to be evaluated. When a central banker is confronted by a politician requesting rate cuts, one knee-jerk answer is to say "none of your business." A more pro-growth, anti-inflation answer is to open the books and show that whenever the currency is stronger than the agreed-on value, the central bank prints more money, matching supply with demand. In this way, the politician can be co-opted into helping increase

the demand for the currency by promoting labor reform, improving the investment climate and leaving more of the economy in the hands of the private sector.

**DUV      Growth is possible through labor market reforms  
(Interpretation)**

The politicians are not wrong in complaining about anaemic growth. Simply by bringing the unemployed back into the labor force, many European countries should be growing 4% per year. Again, this is not inflationary, it is price stabilizing.

**DUVI      Monetary policy should be decided by the exchange rate in order to help the economy  
(Restatement)**

To sum up, Europe is fighting the wrong battle. When a new currency is born, it can be protected in two ways: by giving all power to the central bank and praying; or by stating very clearly the value of the money and the steps the central bank must follow when the value changes. Instead of fighting over interest rates, Europe should be looking for ways to simplify the job of the central bank. Monetary policy should be guided by a clearly defined price rule in which the monetary base is increased when the currency is strong and reduced when it is weak. This approach would help Europe achieve price stability with maximum levels of growth and employment rather than minimum levels.

## English Sample 5 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Tuesday, 10 November 1998

Page: 12

Author: John T. Addison

(Mr. Addison is an adjunct fellow of the Centre for the Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri and professor of economics at the University of South Carolina.)

Title: Blair rolls back Thatcher's union reforms

Text:

For some time after he took office in May last year, British Prime Minister Tony Blair really did seem like a breath of fresh air. He came in the wake of the mind-numbing mediocrity and drift of the previous Conservative government. More to the point, he appeared intent on maintaining much of Margaret Thatcher's legacy. The omens were favorable: greater independence for Britain's central bank, fiscal responsibility, a new emphasis on welfare-to-work programs, a commitment to maintaining Britain's new-found competitiveness, and a certain distancing of the labour Party from its traditional bedrock of support, the unions. Perhaps the designation "New Labour" was appropriate after all.

To be sure, there were also some ominous undertones. One was Mr. Blair's intention to embrace the European Union "Social Chapter," a document that promotes labor market re-regulation. Another was his commitment to introduce a minimum wage of £3.60 (\$6.00) an hour, thereby overturning John Major's 1993 abolition of statutory wage fixing machinery. But both measures were widely perceived as diversions, not materially detracting from the surprisingly competitive thrust of New Labour's overall policy portfolio.

However, with this year's publication of the British government's White Paper "Fairness at Work," it is clear that a

number of the Thatcher union reforms, painstakingly established over a 10-year period, are to be overturned. Those reforms had dealt a blow to a powerful union movement that had brought down an earlier Conservative government, disrupted many essential public services and contributed to Britain's economic malaise and unenviable position as the "sick man of Europe."

There are not the 1970s and the power of the unions is today more obviously constrained by extensive privatization and the forces of international competition. But Britain's economic transformation owes everything to deregulation, of which labor-market reforms and the attack on the entrenched union monopoly were a key component, Mr. Blair's "reforms," which have not received the attention they deserve, seek to establish compulsory unionism and, among other things, to strengthen dismissals protection. Overall, they speak to Mr. Blair's acceptance of a "social Europe," wedded to the notion of fundamental workers' rights in the European Union.

Mr. Blair proposes that all employers with over 20 employees be compelled to recognize a union within an "appropriate" bargaining unit. all that is required is for a majority of workers to vote for recognition, provided that this majority constitutes at least 40% of those eligible to vote. Alternatively, where a plurality of the workers are union members to begin with, recognition will follow automatically. What this means in practice is that the voluntaristic philosophy has been overturned by this return to the 1970s.

Equally important are new limits on an employer's freedom to dismiss striking workers. The government proposes that those dismissed for taking part in an official union strike that obeys existing labor law be able to complain of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal. This is a major change, as the law now allows strikers to be dismissed without penalty unless the employer's decision can be shown to be motivated by anti-union animus. The employer's option to dismiss the entire labor force is removed at a stroke.

One other change worth mentioning is a weakening of the various rather technical but essentially democratic balloting procedures currently in place before unions can go on strike. The inevitable result of the proposed simplifications sought by the government is that the unions' strike threat power is



increased.

Next, the White Paper threatens to increase dismissal costs severely. British law already discourages hiring by defining the grounds for unfair dismissal. But there is currently a rough upper limit of £11,300 (\$18,800) on the compensation that workers can claim. Mr. Blair's plans to abolish this limit will lead employers to be still more cautious in who they hire. Those most at risk, as with so much European legislation, are the less skilled. Employers might react by relying further on contracts of limited duration, termed rather sniffily "atypical work" by Europeans. But the government is wise to this, since it also proposes that workers should no longer be able to waive their rights to unfair dismissal awards under fixed-term contracts of one year's duration or more. Employers will presumably respond by using temporary contracts of less than one year, at least until this option is also foreclosed to them. Finally, the government proposes to limit the qualifying period before employees are entitled to dismissal protection, from two years to one.

None of this is new outside of Britain. The White Paper's limitations on the freedom of contract share the same pedigree as continental European practices. If "Fairness at Work" heralds other intrusive legislative action, the government must have some form of rolling action plan in mind. The same was of course true of Mrs. Thatcher, whose legacy is six pieces of major union legislation. This, of course, would be Thatcher in reverse. Mr. Blair has claimed that there will be no changes in labor law regarding secondary strikes and the closed shop. But there is more than one way to skin a cat, and in the interim the immediate measures promised in the White Paper will probably increase union bargaining power.

It is alarming that the restoration of union powers and the restrictions on freedom of contract charted here have not been better scrutinized. In part, this reflects the pronounced weakness of Her Majesty's Opposition. This democratic deficit is pernicious because, given other disadvantages, Britain can ill afford Mr. Blair's new laws. The Thatcher reforms were achieved at no small cost and dislocation. They are only now beginning to bear fruit. It would be a tragedy were Mr. Blair's genuine popularity to obscure the costs of policies that, however well-intentioned, threaten to fritter away the Thatcher



inheritance.

In its diagnosis of the culture of relations at work, New Labour is as guilty of the same hubris as its socialist precursors. Unfortunately, the jibe that New Labour is old Labour in smart suits is beginning to have the ring of authenticity.

### **English Sample 5 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Blair rolls back Thatcher's union reforms**

**DUI For some time after he took office, Blair seems to be continuing with Thatcher's legacy (Circumstance)**

For some time after he took office in May last year, British Prime Minister Tony Blair really did seem like a breath of fresh air. He came in the wake of the mind-numbing mediocrity and drift of the previous Conservative government. More to the point, he appeared intent on maintaining much of Margaret Thatcher's legacy. The omens were favorable: greater independence for Britain's central bank, fiscal responsibility, a new emphasis on welfare-to-work programs, a commitment to maintaining Britain's new-found competitiveness, and a certain distancing of the labour Party from its traditional bedrock of support, the unions. Perhaps the designation "New Labour" was appropriate after all.

To be sure, there were also some ominous undertones. One was Mr. Blair's intention to embrace the European Union "Social Chapter," a document that promotes labor market re-regulation. Another was his commitment to introduce a minimum wage of £3.60 (\$6.00) an hour, thereby overturning John Major's 1993 abolition of statutory wage fixing machinery. But both measures were widely perceived as diversions, not materially detracting from the surprisingly competitive thrust of New Labour's overall policy portfolio.

**DUII      However a number of the Thatcher union reforms are to be overturned  
(Restatement)**

However, with this year's publication of the British government's White Paper "Fairness at Work," it is clear that a number of the Thatcher union reforms, painstakingly established over a 10-year period, are to be overturned. Those reforms had dealt a blow to a powerful union movement that had brought down an earlier Conservative government, disrupted many essential public services and contributed to Britain's economic malaise and unenviable position as the "sick man of Europe."

These are not the 1970s and the power of the unions is today more obviously constrained by extensive privatization and the forces of international competition. But Britain's economic transformation owes everything to deregulation, of which labor-market reforms and the attack on the entrenched union monopoly were a key component, Mr. Blair's "reforms," which have not received the attention they deserve, seek to establish compulsory unionism and, among other things, to strengthen dismissals protection. Overall, they speak to Mr. Blair's acceptance of a "social Europe," wedded to the notion of fundamental workers' rights in the European Union.

**DUIII      Blair adopted policies to restore union power which is against Thatcherism  
(Elaboration)**

Mr. Blair proposes that all employers with over 20 employees be compelled to recognize a union within an "appropriate" bargaining unit. all that is required is for a majority of workers to vote for recognition, provided that this majority constitutes at least 40% of those eligible to vote. Alternatively, where a plurality of the workers are union members to begin with, recognition will follow automatically. What this means in practice is that the voluntaristic philosophy has been overturned by this return to the 1970s.

**DUIV      An employer's freedom to dismiss striking workers is curbed  
(Elaboration)**

Equally important are new limits on an employer's freedom to dismiss striking workers. The government proposes that those dismissed for taking part in an official union strike that obeys existing labor law be able to complain of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal. This is a major change, as the law now allows strikers to be dismissed without penalty unless the employer's decision can be shown to be motivated by anti-union animus. The employer's option to dismiss the entire labor force is removed at a stroke.

**DUV      Blair changes the balloting procedures and makes strike easy  
(Elaboration)**

One other change worth mentioning is a weakening of the various rather technical but essentially democratic balloting procedures currently in place before unions can go on strike. The inevitable result of the proposed simplifications sought by the government is that the unions' strike threat power is increased.

**DUVI      The White Paper threatens to increase dismissal costs severely  
(Elaboration)**

Next, the White Paper threatens to increase dismissal costs severely. British law already discourages hiring by defining the grounds for unfair dismissal. But there is currently a rough upper limit of £11,300 (\$18,800) on the compensation that workers can claim. Mr. Blair's plans to abolish this limit will lead employers to be still more cautious in who they hire. Those most at risk, as with so much European legislation, are the less skilled. Employers might react by relying further on contacts of limited duration, termed rather sniffily "atypical work" by Europeans. But the government is wise to this, since it also proposes that workers should no longer be able to waive their rights to unfair dismissal awards under fixed-term contracts of

one year's duration or more. Employers will presumably respond by using temporary contracts of less than one year, at least until this option is also foreclosed to the. Finally, the government proposes to limit the qualifying period before employee are entitled to dismissals protection, from two years to one.

**DUVII Blair is reversing the Thatcherite policies  
(Interpretation)**

None of this is new outside of Britain. The White Paper's limitations on the freedom of contract share the same pedigree as continental European practices. If "Fairness at Work" heralds other intrusive legislative action, the government must have some form of rolling action plan in mind. The same was of course true of Mrs. Thatcher, whose legacy is six pieces of major union legislation. This, of course, would be Thatcher in reverse. Mr. Blair has claimed that there will be no changes in labor law regarding secondary strikes and the closed shop. But there is more than one way to skin a cat, and in the interim the immediate measures promised in the White Paper will probably increase union bargaining power.

**DUVIII Blair and the Labour Party is wrong to adopt  
these policies  
(Evaluation)**

It is alarming that the restoration of union powers and the restrictions on freedom of contract charted here have not been better scrutinized. In part, this reflects the pronounced weakness of Her Majesty's Opposition. This democratic deficit is pernicious because, given other disadvantages, Britain can ill afford Mr. Blair's new laws. The Thatcher reforms were achieved at no small cost and dislocation. They are only now beginning to bear fruit. It would be a tragedy were Mr. Blair's genuine popularity to obscure the costs of policies that, however well-intentioned, threaten to fritter away the Thatcher inheritance.

In its diagnosis of the culture of relations at work, New Labour is as guilty of the same hubris as its socialist precursors. Unfortunately, the jibe that New Labour is old Labour in smart

suits is beginning to have the ring of authenticity.

### **English Sample 5 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Blair rolls back Thatcher's union reforms**

**DUI New Labour came to power with a surprisingly competitive thrust to its overall policy portfolio (Circumstance)**

For some time after he took office in May last year, British Prime Minister Tony Blair really did seem like a breath of fresh air. He came in the wake of the mind-numbing mediocrity and drift of the previous Conservative government. More to the point, he appeared intent on maintaining much of Margaret Thatcher's legacy. The omens were favorable: greater independence for Britain's central bank, fiscal responsibility, a new emphasis on welfare-to-work programs, a commitment to maintaining Britain's new-found competitiveness, and a certain distancing of the labour Party from its traditional bedrock of support, the unions. Perhaps the designation "New Labour" was appropriate after all.

To be sure, there were also some ominous undertones. One was Mr. Blair's intention to embrace the European Union "Social Chapter," a document that promotes labor market re-regulation. Another was his commitment to introduce a minimum wage of £3.60 (\$6.00) an hour, thereby overturning John Major's 1993 abolition of statutory wage fixing machinery. But both measures were widely perceived as diversions, not materially detracting from the surprisingly competitive thrust of New Labour's overall policy portfolio.

**DUII But planned trade union reforms will damage the Thatcher legacy (Restatement)**

However, with this year's publication of the British government's White Paper "Fairness at Work," it is clear that a

number of the Thatcher union reforms, painstakingly established over a 10-year period, are to be overturned. Those reforms had dealt a blow to a powerful union movement that had brought down an earlier Conservative government, disrupted many essential public services and contributed to Britain's economic malaise and unenviable position as the "sick man of Europe."

These are not the 1970s and the power of the unions is today more obviously constrained by extensive privatization and the forces of international competition. But Britain's economic transformation owes everything to deregulation, of which labor-market reforms and the attack on the entrenched union monopoly were a key component, Mr. Blair's "reforms," which have not received the attention they deserve, seek to establish compulsory unionism and, among other things, to strengthen dismissals protection. Overall, they speak to Mr. Blair's acceptance of a "social Europe," wedded to the notion of fundamental workers' rights in the European Union.

#### **DUIII      Details of the proposed reforms (Elaboration)**

Mr. Blair proposes that all employers with over 20 employees be compelled to recognize a union within an "appropriate" bargaining unit. all that is required is for a majority of workers to vote for recognition, provided that this majority constitutes at least 40% of those eligible to vote. Alternatively, where a plurality of the workers are union members to begin with, recognition will follow automatically. What this means in practice is that the voluntaristic philosophy has been overturned by this return to the 1970s.

#### **DUIV      Details of the proposed reforms (Elaboration)**

Equally important are new limits on an employer's freedom to dismiss striking workers. The government proposes that those dismissed for taking part in an official union strike that obeys existing labor law be able to complain of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal. This is a major change, as the law now allows strikers to be dismissed without penalty

unless the employer's decision can be shown to be motivated by anti-union animus. The employer's option to dismiss the entire labor force is removed at a stroke.

**DUV      Details of the proposed reforms  
(Elaboration)**

One other change worth mentioning is a weakening of the various rather technical but essentially democratic balloting procedures currently in place before unions can go on strike. The inevitable result of the proposed simplifications sought by the government is that the unions' strike threat power is increased.

**DUVI      Details of the proposed reforms  
(Elaboration)**

Next, the White Paper threatens to increase dismissal costs severely. British law already discourages hiring by defining the grounds for unfair dismissal. But there is currently a rough upper limit of £11,300 (\$18,800) on the compensation that workers can claim. Mr. Blair's plans to abolish this limit will lead employers to be still more cautious in who they hire. Those most at risk, as with so much European legislation, are the less skilled. Employers might react by relying further on contracts of limited duration, termed rather sniffily "atypical work" by Europeans. But the government is wise to this, since it also proposes that workers should no longer be able to waive their rights to unfair dismissal awards under fixed-term contracts of one year's duration or more. Employers will presumably respond by using temporary contracts of less than one year, at least until this option is also foreclosed to them. Finally, the government proposes to limit the qualifying period before employees are entitled to dismissal protection, from two years to one.

**DUVII      Current proposals could lead to even further  
rolling back of Thatcherite trade union laws  
(Interpretation)**

None of this is new outside of Britain. The White Paper's



limitations on the freedom of contract share the same pedigree as continental European practices. If "Fairness at Work" heralds other intrusive legislative action, the government must have some form of rolling action plan in mind. The same was of course true of Mrs. Thatcher, whose legacy is six pieces of major union legislation. This, of course, would be Thatcher in reverse. Mr. Blair has claimed that there will be no changes in labor law regarding secondary strikes and the closed shop. But there is more than one way to skin a cat, and in the interim the immediate measures promised in the White Paper will probably increase union bargaining power.

### **DUVIII    Proposals show New Labour in its true colours (Evaluation)**

It is alarming that the restoration of union powers and the restrictions on freedom of contract charted here have not been better scrutinized. In part, this reflects the pronounced weakness of Her Majesty's Opposition. This democratic deficit is pernicious because, given other disadvantages, Britain can ill afford Mr. Blair's new laws. The Thatcher reforms were achieved at no small cost and dislocation. They are only now beginning to bear fruit. It would be a tragedy were Mr. Blair's genuine popularity to obscure the costs of policies that, however well-intentioned, threaten to fritter away the Thatcher inheritance.

In its diagnosis of the culture of relations at work, New Labour is as guilty of the same hubris as its socialist precursors. Unfortunately, the jibe that New Labour is old Labour in smart suits is beginning to have the ring of authenticity.



## English Sample 6 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Wednesday, 11 November 1998

Page: 10

Author: Naomi Schaefer  
(Ms. Schaefer is an intern at The Wall Street Journal's editorial page.)

Title: The Bard, Barred

Text:

"The feminists are offended by the selection [sic] works from a sexist European canon that is approached traditionally."

So wrote Lin Wright, then chairman of the theater department at Arizona State University, in a 1996 letter to professor Jared Sakren, warning him to shape up or ship out. Later that year, after a number of these warnings, Mr. Sakren was fired for relying too heavily on the "sexist European canon." Shakespeare, in particular.

We're used to hearing such politically correct sentiments from professors at America's top universities. Although less widely publicized, they are also commonplace at state institutions. And the tentacles of political correctness have spread far beyond literature, history and the social sciences.

In 1994 ASU hired Mr. Sakren, then a director at the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, to "establish a nationally respected actor training program." Mr. Sakren had an impressive resume, having trained the movie actors Annette Bening, Kelly McGillis and Val Kilmer, among others. Mr. Sakren, who has also taught at Yale and the Juilliard School of performing arts, explained to me that he "saw this as an opportunity to be in on the founding of a brand new program, one of some significance." Yet by the end of his second year, Mr. Sakren was facing a department set on changing his curriculum or ending his appointment.

In an Oct. 11, 1995, letter to Robert Wills, dean of ASU's

College of Fine Arts, Ms. Wright allows that Mr. Sakren is a "good acting teacher," but then declares that "the problem is that what he has brought to the work does not match the explicit goals of the department." Those goals, according to the department's mission statement, include "confronting our theatrical heritage."

Mr. Sakren's courses take what he calls a "conservatory approach" to theatre. He uses plays -- mainly by Shakespeare, Congreve and Ibsen -- to work with students on acting out particular scenes. that sounds like what you'd expect from acting class.

It wasn't what Mr. Sakren's colleagues expected, however. He received another memo from his department head explaining that "there is a tension between the use of a Euro-American canon of dramatic literature and production style vs. post-modern feminist/ethnic canons and production styles." Ms. Wright continued: "Each of us must be accountable -- to students, other areas within the department, to the chair, to the dean. No one, particularly in this political climate, is a free agent." Academic freedom, anyone?

The charges against Prof. Sakren soon expanded. Ms. Wright accused him of discriminating against a handicapped student. Upon hearing of the charge, that student wrote to the department: "Although it is true that a faculty member of the theater department did discriminate against me, it was not Mr. Sakren. I have known Mr. Sakren for well over a year in which time he has never made any such comments." Despite this clarification, the charges remain on Mr. Sakren's record.

Mr. Sakren has gotten rave reviews from former students, including Ms. Bening. One student, who describes herself a feminist, wrote a letter to the department explaining that "Mr. Sakren has been part of my positive experiences here. I hope we can keep him."

But Mr. Sakren hasn't had any luck appealing his dismissal through the university, even though Ms. Wright has admitted destroying letters written by students in Mr. Sakren's defense.

Now Mr. Sakren has taken his case to the courts. He is suing the university charging racial discrimination: His firing, he contends, resulted from his European descent and his use of works written by male European playwrights. With the lawsuit pending, Mr. Sakren's colleagues refuse to comment on the

matter. ASU spokeswoman Nancy Neff would say only that “we encourage many varieties of teaching to benefit the students.”

According to Bradford Wilson of the National Association of Scholars, “there has been a rise in the number of suits [like Mr. Sakren’s] largely because there are more legal resources available to litigate these issues.”

While it is hardly heartwarming that a new area is opening up for lawsuits, it seems long overdue in the realm of U>S> academia. Once colleges kept personnel matters secret because it was believed that only a select few scholars were capable of making these kind of decisions. But now that everyone has an ax to grind, professors are no longer judged on the scholarship of their work. Perhaps exposing these problems to the legal light of day will inject some fairness back into the system.

#### **English Sample 6 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Sakren is unfairly sacked**

**DUI Lin Wright accused Jared Sakren of being a sexist and sacked him**  
**(Elaboration)**

“The feminists are offended by the selection [sic] works from a sexist European canon that is approached traditionally.”

So wrote Lin Wright, then chairman of the theater department at Arizona State University, in a 1996 letter to professor Jared Sakren, warning him to shape up or ship out. Later that year, after a number of these warnings, Mr. Sakren was fired for relying too heavily on the “sexist European canon.” Shakespeare, in particular.

**DUII Politically correct sentiments permeates American universities**  
**(Interpretation)**

We’re used to hearing such politically correct sentiments from professors at America’s top universities. Although less widely publicized, they are also commonplace at state

institutions. And the tentacles of political correctness have spread far beyond literature, history and the social sciences.

**DUIII Sakren who is in trouble with the department  
has an impressive resume  
(Elaboration)**

In 1994 ASU hired Mr. Sakren, then a director at the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, to "establish a nationally respected actor training program." Mr. Sakren had an impressive resume, having trained the movie actors Annette Bening, Kelly McGillis and Val Kilmer, among others. Mr. Sakren, who has also taught at Yale and the Juilliard School of performing arts, explained to me that he "saw this as an opportunity to be in on the founding of a brand new program, one of some significance." Yet by the end of his second year, Mr. Sakren was facing a department set on changing his curriculum or ending his appointment.

**DUIV The charges against Sakren  
(Elaboration)**

In an Oct.11, 1995, letter to Robert Wills, dean of ASU's College of Fine Arts, Ms. Wright allows that Mr. Sakren is a "good acting teacher," but then declares that "the problem is that what he has brought to the work does not match the explicit goals of the department." Those goals, according to the department's mission statement, include "confronting our theatrical heritage."

Mr. Sakren's courses take what he calls a "conservatory approach" to theatre. He uses plays -- mainly by Shakespeare, Congreve and Ibsen -- to work with students on acting out particular scenes. that sounds like what you'd expect from acting class.

It wasn't what Mr. Sakren's colleagues expected, however. He received another memo from his department head explaining that "there is a tension between the use of a Euro-American canon of dramatic literature and production style vs. post-modern feminist/ethnic canons and production styles." Ms. Wright continued: "Each of us must be accountable -- to students, other areas within the department, to the chair, to the

dean. No one, particularly in this political climate, is a free agent.” Academic freedom, anyone?

The charges against Prof. Sakren soon expanded. Ms. Wright accused him of discriminating against a handicapped student. Upon hearing of the charge, that student wrote to the department: “Although it is true that a faculty member of the theater department did discriminate against me, it was not Mr. Sakren. I have known Mr. Sakren for well over a year in which time he has never made any such comments.” Despite this clarification, the charges remain on Mr. Sakren’s record.

**DUV        Despite of favorable fact for Sakren he is still dismissed**  
**(Elaboration)**

Mr. Sakren has gotten rave reviews from former students, including Ms. Bening. One student, who describes herself a feminist, wrote a letter to the department explaining that “Mr. Sakren has been part of my positive experiences here. I hope we can keep him.”

But Mr. Sakren hasn’t had any luck appealing his dismissal through the university, even though Ms. Wright has admitted destroying letters written by students in Mr. Sakren’s defense.

**DUVI        Sakren has taken his case to court**  
**(Volitional Result)**

Now Mr. Sakren has taken his case to the courts. He is suing the university charging racial discrimination: His firing, he contends, resulted from his European descent and his use of works written by male European playwrights. With the lawsuit pending, Mr. Sakren’s colleagues refuse to comment on the matter. ASU spokeswoman Nancy Neff would say only that “we encourage many varieties of teaching to benefit the students.”

**DUVII        An increasing number of scholars go to court because there are more legal resources available**  
**(Interpretation)**

According to Bradford Wilson of the National Association of Scholars, “there has been a rise in the number of suits [like

Mr. Sakren's] largely because there are more legal resources available to litigate these issues."

**DUVIII Exposing problems to the legal light of day will inject some fairness back into the system (Interpretation)**

While it is hardly heartwarming that a new area is opening up for lawsuits, it seems long overdue in the realm of U>S> academia. Once colleges kept personnel matters secret because it was believed that only a select few scholars were capable of making these kind of decisions. But now that everyone has an ax to grind, professors are no longer judged on the scholarship of their work. Perhaps exposing there problems to the legal light of day will inject some fairness back into the system.

**English Sample 6 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Sakren was unfairly sacked by "politically correct" opponents**

**DUI Sakren was sacked in 1996 after a number of warning about the content of his course (Elaboration)**

"The feminists are offended by the selection [sic] works from a sexist European canon that is approached traditionally."

So wrote Lin Wright, then chairman of the theater department at Arizona State University, in a 1996 letter to professor Jared Sakren, warning him to shape up or ship out. Later that year, after a number of these warnings, Mr. Sakren was fired for relying too heavily on the "sexist European canon." Shakespeare, in particular.

**DUII Such politically correct sentiments are spreading (Interpretation)**

We're used to hearing such politically correct sentiments

from professors at America's top universities. Although less widely publicized, they are also commonplace at state institutions. And the tentacles of political correctness have spread far beyond literature, history and the social sciences.

**DUIII      Sakren had an excellent track record, but was in trouble within two years  
(Elaboration)**

In 1994 ASU hired Mr. Sakren, then a director at the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, to "establish a nationally respected actor training program." Mr. Sakren had an impressive resume, having trained the movie actors Annette Bening, Kelly McGillis and Val Kilmer, among others. Mr. Sakren, who has also taught at Yale and the Juilliard School of performing arts, explained to me that he "saw this as an opportunity to be in on the founding of a brand new program, one of some significance." Yet by the end of his second year, Mr. Sakren was facing a department set on changing his curriculum or ending his appointment.

**DUIV      Sakren was attacked by colleagues first for the content of his teaching, then on a false charge of discrimination  
(Elaboration)**

In an Oct.11, 1995, letter to Robert Wills, dean of ASU's College of Fine Arts, Ms. Wright allows that Mr. Sakren is a "good acting teacher," but then declares that "the problem is that what he has brought to the work does not match the explicit goals of the department." Those goals, according to the department's mission statement, include "confronting our theatrical heritage."

Mr. Sakren's courses take what he calls a "conservatory approach" to theatre. He uses plays -- mainly by Shakespeare, Congreve and Ibsen -- to work with students on acting out particular scenes. that sounds like what you'd expect from acting class.

It wasn't what Mr. Sakren's colleagues expected, however. He received another memo from his department head explaining that "there is a tension between the use of a Euro-American



canon of dramatic literature and production style vs. post-modern feminist/ethnic canons and production styles.” Ms. Wright continued: “Each of us must be accountable -- to students, other areas within the department, to the chair, to the dean. No one, particularly in this political climate, is a free agent.” Academic freedom, anyone?

The charges against Prof. Sakren soon expanded. Ms. Wright accused him of discriminating against a handicapped student. Upon hearing of the charge, that student wrote to the department: “Although it is true that a faculty member of the theater department did discriminate against me, it was not Mr. Sakren. I have known Mr. Sakren for well over a year in which time he has never made any such comments.” Despite this clarification, the charges remain on Mr. Sakren’s record.

**DUV      Despite support from students, Sakren failed in an internal appeal against his dismissal (Elaboration)**

Mr. Sakren has gotten rave reviews from former students, including Ms. Bening. One student, who describes herself a feminist, wrote a letter to the department explaining that “Mr. Sakren has been part of my positive experiences here. I hope we can keep him.”

But Mr. Sakren hasn’t had any luck appealing his dismissal through the university, even though Ms. Wright has admitted destroying letters written by students in Mr. Sakren’s defense.

**DUVI      Sakren is now suing the university (Volitional Result)**

Now Mr. Sakren has taken his case to the courts. He is suing the university charging racial discrimination: His firing, he contends, resulted from his European descent and his use of works written by male European playwrights. With the lawsuit pending, Mr. Sakren’s colleagues refuse to comment on the matter. ASU spokeswoman Nancy Neff would say only that “we encourage many varieties of teaching to benefit the students.”

**DUVII      This is only one of many such cases (Interpretation)**



According to Bradford Wilson of the National Association of Scholars, “there has been a rise in the number of suits [like Mr. Sakren’s] largely because there are more legal resources available to litigate these issues.”

**DUVIII    The law should get involved in sorting out US  
academia  
(Interpretation)**

While it is hardly heartwarming that a new area is opening up for lawsuits, it seems long overdue in the realm of U>S> academia. Once colleges kept personnel matters secret because it was believed that only a select few scholars were capable of making these kind of decisions. But now that everyone has an ax to grind, professors are no longer judged on the scholarship of their work. Perhaps exposing there problems to the legal light of day will inject some fairness back into the system.

## English Sample 7 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Thursday, 12 November 1998

Page: 10

Author: Ilana Bet-El  
(Ms. Bet-El is a fellow of the Reuter Foundation Programme, Green College, Oxford)

Title: Lessons of the Great War

Text:

Monarchs and elected leaders from across Europe paid homage yesterday to the dead of a devastating conflict that ended 80 years earlier. Everywhere, it seemed that people were repeating the first lines of the poem that has come to symbolize the destruction: "In Flanders Fields the poppies blow, Between the crosses, row on row ..." But the Great War is still with us; our lives would be very different today had it not been fought.

Death and destruction had occurred before, and certainly they have since, but never quite so pointlessly. For those who went to war in August 1914, it was presented as a wonderful opportunity: a defining battle for hegemony in Europe; a magnificent flash of adventure that would be over by Christmas; "The War To End All Wars."

It all went horribly wrong, as we now know. Throughout four years of combat, over 11 million men were killed or wounded; the lives of all European citizens were halted, often permanently damaged; the economies of all combatant nations were devastated; and many of the political and cultural precepts of the Western world were shattered beyond repair. This was the first total war, one that degraded its participants beyond recognition, legitimizing death and suffering as a way of life and leaving little behind but hate, sorrow and despair. And it all started because an Austrian archduke was assassinated.

But, of course, it was more complex than that. Europe had been spoiling for war for a long time. Once Germany was

unified in 1870, it entered into open competition for supremacy with Britain. They were the superpowers of their era, the most industrialized nations, with the best armies and the most sophisticated weapons. The term "arms race" was born at this time. Long before anyone even dreamed of nuclear weapons, the world watched with fascination as both countries, and several others, developed weapons of mass slaughter. The tank was created during the war, as were fighter aircraft.

As the amount and the destructive potential of weapons grew, so did the size of armies. Apart from Britain, the Continental nations all moved to a system of conscription ahead of the war. With this innovation, a small professional corps could be inflated overnight into an army of millions. Within days after war was declared, a significant percentage of Europe's male population was taken out of civilian circulation and placed in a battlefield. The combination of millions of weapons and men meant the stage was set for huge battles. The war then turned into an insatiable monster, constantly demanding more men and weapons. All economies focused on the war machine. Throughout the Continent, all mining and industry worked for one single purpose: munitions.

This Great War defined the 20th century. It was the event that ended European leadership and heralded U.S. supremacy. It perhaps did not create the Russian Revolution, but it speeded it along, and made it difficult for other nations to intervene: They were either at war themselves or, later, too shattered to do anything but observe in horror. It ended empires that had lasted centuries --- the Hapsburg, Ottoman and in effect the Czarist --- and defined many new nation states, often along ethnic lines. Whereas the former empires had frequently been polyglot, now the new states contained "minorities," an issue that still haunts us. The war also made state intervention acceptable. Since it turned every citizen into a servant of the state for four years, it was now expected to supply work or compensate for the lack of it. In other words, the Great War laid the seeds of the current welfare states. Most important, the first world war gave us the second.

The war ended with the armistice Europe remembered yesterday, but it was sealed with the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919. And that document clearly decided subsequent events: But politically humiliating Germany, and impoverishing it even

further than the destruction of the war had done, it made feelings of revenge and hatred endemic. No one will ever know whether these passions made another war inevitable, but that was the way they were seen by one lowly individual: Adolf Hitler.

The Great War ended 80 years ago today: It is a sobering thought, even after a century of appalling death and destruction. Or rather, precisely because of such a century. If those were the first killing fields of modern times, how could so many others have followed? To those who dismiss such questions, it is perhaps worth noting that historic irony is still very much alive: The Hapsburg archduke whose assassination led to the war was killed by a radical Serb nationalist. In Sarajevo, no less. and yet, Europe has spent the past few years trying to quell the passions of war that have been ignited in the Balkans. As we end a century with troubles again in that corner of Europe, we must not forget the consequences of war.

#### **English Sample 7 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB We must learn lessons of the Great War**

**DUI Why we are remembering the Great War  
(Restatement)**

Monarchs and elected leaders from across Europe paid homage yesterday to the dead of a devastating conflict that ended 80 years earlier. Everywhere, it seemed that people were repeating the first lines of the poem that has come to symbolize the destruction: "In Flanders Fields the poppies blow, Between the crosses, row on row ..." But the Great War is still with us; our lives would be very different today had it not been fought.

**DUII A brief assessment of the war  
(Elaboration)**

Death and destruction had occurred before, and certainly they have since, but never quite so pointlessly. For those who went to war in August 1914, it was presented as a wonderful opportunity: a defining battle for hegemony in Europe; a

magnificent flash of adventure that would be over by Christmas; "The War To End All Wars."

It all went horribly wrong, as we now know. Throughout four years of combat, over 11 million men were killed or wounded; the lives of all European citizens were halted, often permanently damaged; the economies of all combatant nations were devastated; and many of the political and cultural precepts of the Western world were shattered beyond repair. This was the first total war, one that degraded its participants beyond recognition, legitimizing death and suffering as a way of life and leaving little behind but hat, sorrow and despair. And it all started because an Austrian archduke was assassinated.

### **DUIII      The start of the war (Elaboration)**

But, of course, it was more complex than that. Europe had been spoiling for war for a long time. Once Germany was unified in 1870, it entered into open competition for supremacy with Britain. They were the superpowers of their era, the most industrialized nations, with the best armies and the most sophisticated weapons. The term "arms race" was born at this time. Long before anyone even dreamed of nuclear weapons, the world watched with fascination as both countries, and several others, developed weapons of mass slaughter. The tank was created during the war, as were fighter aircraft.

As the amount and the destructive potential of weapons grew, so did the size of armies. Apart from Britain, the Continental nations all moved to a system of conscription ahead of the war. With this innovation, a small professional corps could be inflated overnight into an army of millions. Within days after war was declared, a significant percentage of Europe's male population was taken out of civilian circulation and placed in a battlefield. The combination of millions of weapons and men meant the stage was set for huge battles. The war then turned into an insatiable monster, constantly demanding more men and weapons. All economies focused on the war machine. Throughout the Continent, all mining and industry worked for one single purpose: munitions.

**DUIV      The effect and legacy of the war  
(Elaboration)**

This Great War defined the 20th century. it was the event that ended European leadership and heralded U.S. supremacy. It perhaps did not create the Russia Revolution, but it speeded it along, and made it difficult for other nations to intervene: They were either at war themselves or, later, too shattered to do anything but observe in horror. it ended empires that had lasted centuries --- the Hapsburg, Ottoman and in effect the Czarist --- and defined many new nation states, often along ethnic lines. Whereas the former empires had frequently been polyglot, now the new states contained "minorities," and issue that still haunts us. The war also made state intervention acceptable. Since it turned every citizen into a servant of the state for four years, it was now expected to supply work or compensate for the lack of it. In other words, the Great War laid the seeds of the current welfare states. Most important, the first world war gave us the second.

The war ended with the armistice Europe remembered yesterday, but it was sealed with the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919. and that document clearly decided subsequent events: But politically humiliating Germany, and impoverishing it even further than the destruction of the war had done, it made feelings of revenge and hatred endemic. No one will ever know whether these passions made another war inevitable, but that was the way they were seen by one lowly individual: Adolf Hitler.

**DUV      The same danger that triggered the Great War  
still exist therefore lessons must be learnt  
(Restatement)**

The Great War ended 80 years ago today: It is a sobering thought, even after a century of appalling death and destruction. Or rather, precisely because of such a century. If those were the first killing fields of modern times, how could so many others have followed? To those who dismiss such questions, it is perhaps worth noting that historic irony is still very much alive: The Hapsburg archduke whose assassination led to the war was killed by a radical Serb nationalist. In Sarajevo, no less. and yet, Europe has spent the past few years trying to quell the

passions of war that have been ignited in the Balkans. As we end a century with troubles again in that corner of Europe, we must not forget the consequences of war.

### **English Sample 7 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB The effects of the first world war were far reaching and are still with us**

**DUI Despite the historic symbolism of remembrance day,the effects of the war were real (Restatement)**

Monarchs and elected leaders from across Europe paid homage yesterday to the dead of a devastating conflict that ended 80 years earlier. Everywhere, it seemed that people were repeating the first lines of the poem that has come to symbolize the destruction: "In Flanders Fields the poppies blow, Between the crosses, row on row ..." But the Great War is still with us; our lives would be very different today had it not been fought.

**DUII The war began in high hopes, but ended in disaster (Interpretation)**

Death and destruction had occurred before, and certainly they have since, but never quite so pointlessly. For those who went to war in August 1914, it was presented as a wonderful opportunity: a defining battle for hegemony in Europe; a magnificent flash of adventure that would be over by Christmas; "The War To End All Wars."

It all went horribly wrong, as we now know. Throughout four years of combat, over 11 million men were killed or wounded; the lives of all European citizens were halted, often permanently damaged; the economies of all combatant nations were devastated; and many of the political and cultural precepts of the Western world were shattered beyond repair. This was the first total war, one that degraded its participants beyond recognition, legitimizing death and suffering as a way of life and



leaving little behind but hat, sorrow and despair. And it all started because an Austrian archduke was assassinated.

**DUIII      The reasons the war was so destructive  
(Elaboration)**

But, of course, it was more complex than that. Europe had been spoiling for war for a long time. Once Germany was unified in 1870, it entered into open competition for supremacy with Britain. They were the superpowers of their era, the most industrialized nations, with the best armies and the most sophisticated weapons. The term "arms race" was born at this time. Long before anyone even dreamed of nuclear weapons, the world watched with fascination as both countries, and several others, developed weapons of mass slaughter. The tank was created during the war, as were fighter aircraft.

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**DUIV      The effects of the war; the destruction of empires, and sowing the seeds for the second world war  
(Elaboration)**

This Great War defined the 20th century. It was the event that ended European leadership and heralded U.S. supremacy. It perhaps did not create the Russia Revolution, but it speeded it along, and made it difficult for other nations to intervene. They were either at war themselves or, later, too shattered to do anything but observe in horror. It ended empires that had lasted centuries --- the Hapsburg, Ottoman and in effect the



Czarist --- and defined many new nation states, often along ethnic lines. Whereas the former empires had frequently been polyglot, now the new states contained "minorities," and issue that still haunts us. The war also made state intervention acceptable. Since it turned every citizen into a servant of the state for four years, it was now expected to supply work or compensate for the lack of it. In other words, the Great War laid the seeds of the current welfare states. Most important, the first world war gave us the second.

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**DUV      The first world war started in the Balkans,  
and that area is still a source of conflict  
(Restatement)**

The Great War ended 80 years ago today: It is a sobering thought, even after a century of appalling death and destruction. Or rather, precisely because of such a century. If those were the first killing fields of modern times, how could so many others have followed? To those who dismiss such questions, it is perhaps worth noting that historic irony is still very much alive: The Hapsburg archduke whose assassination led to the war was killed by a radical Serb nationalist. In Sarajevo, no less. and yet, Europe has spent the past few years trying to quell the passions of war that have been ignited in the Balkans. As we end a century with troubles again in that corner of Europe, we must not forget the consequences of war.

## English Sample 8 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Wednesday, 18 November 1998

Page: 10

Author: Ralph Peters

(Mr. Peters, a retired U.S. Army officer, is a novelist and author of the forthcoming book, "Fighting For the Future: Will America Triumph?" (Stackpole, 1999))

Title: It's Wonks vs. Warlords, and Guess Who Wins Again?

Text:

It wasn't Saddam Hussein who blinked last weekend, it was U.S. President Bill Clinton. With combat aircraft finally poised to strike Iraq, the president clutched at another of Saddam's teasers and called off the attack. Then Mr. Clinton wondered if he had done the right thing and re-started the attack cycle, only to break off a second effort when offered a few more form-letter-from-Baghdad promises. In doing so, the president, like a country boy facing a cardsharp, fell for the tired old con game yet again, and missed what might have been his best opportunity to break the cycle of frustration in dealing with Iraq.

For once, the U.S. had global support or acquiescence for military action. The time was right. But Mr. Clinton's resolve failed him. Reportedly, there was some debate among the president's senior advisors prior to the final military stand-down, but it can only have been superficial. The White House claims that the deciding factor was the likelihood of 10,000 Iraqi deaths, which Mr. Clinton feared would turn world opinion against the U.S.

Perhaps, at some opportune moment, one of America's military leaders should summon the courage to explain to Mr. Clinton that deaths do tend to occur in military operations and that, before threatening the use of force, the president might want to consider that unpleasant reality. Warfare kills people

and destroys objects. The dream of "bloodless war" remains just that. Contrary to the nonsense droned out by Washington think tanks --- perhaps the most inappropriately termed institutions in history --- the application of military power remains an equation of flesh and blood and destruction.

But there is even more at stake here than another botched go-round with Iraq. Mr. Clinton has sent signals of cowardice and irresolution not only to Saddam but to warlords, demagogues and captains of terror everywhere. Not only is the administration reluctant to risk its own military personnel, it worries about hurting its enemies. On a brutally practical level, those anticipated Iraqi casualties would have occurred because so many of Iraq's sensitive sites are now in or near urban areas. America has just told the world that this strategy of surrounding military targets with humanity --- turning one's won citizens into hostages --- works against the greatest military power in history. This undercuts all the hyper-expensive military might of the U.S. armed forces.

The White House claim that the risk of enemy casualties deterred the strike, meant to sound humane, will only further accelerate the urbanization of warfare, for which the U.S. and its military remain determinedly unprepared. When the U.S. and its allies are finally forced to fight, in Iraq or elsewhere, the death toll and attendant destruction will be far higher than they might have been had Mr. Clinton found the courage to match his rhetoric with action.

President Clinton is the problem. Again and again, he has rattled the sword he knows not how to wield, and he has claimed victories when nothing has been achieved. Surrounded by close advisers whose sheltered, privileged lives have left them unprepared to deal with foreign leaders who will lie and cheat shamelessly to survive, who will sacrifice their own people to extend their grip on power, and who will kill without concern. Mr. Clinton has taken us the final step into the age of wonks vs. warlords, of the weak-willed and comfortable vs. the ruthless and determined. Guess who is going to win this bar fight?

Many other points might be made, from the woeful lack of military experience in the inner circles of the Clinton administration, to its substitution of disparate infatuations and class prejudices for an integrated foreign policy. But all such matters are secondary to the problem of a president for whom

opinion polls are the only sure guide to decision making, for whom safety is ever more important than achievement, and for whom nothing is really worth fighting for.

### **English Sample 8 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Clinton, the weak leader, fails t contain Iraq**

**DUI It was not Saddam Hussein who blinked last weekend, it was Bill Clinton (Background)**

It wasn't Saddam Hussein who blinked last weekend, it was U.S. President Bill Clinton. With combat aircraft finally poised to strike Iraq, the president clutched at another of Saddam's teasers and called off the attack. Then Mr. Clinton wondered if he had done the right thing and re-started the attack cycle, only to break off a second effort when offered a few more form-letter-from-Baghdad promises. In doing so, the president, like a country boy facing a cardsharp, fell for the tired old con game yet again, and missed what might have been his best opportunity to break the cycle of frustration in dealing with Iraq.

**DUII Clinton failed to take the opportunity for fears of casualty and public opinion (Interpretation)**

For once, the U.S. had global support or acquiescence for military action. The time was right. But Mr. Clinton's resolve failed him. Reportedly, there was some debate among the president's senior advisors prior to the final military stand-down, but it can only have been superficial. The White House claims that the deciding factor was the likelihood of 10,000 Iraqi deaths, which Mr. Clinton feared would turn world opinion against the U.S.

**DUIII      Clinton should accept that war involves loss  
of life  
(Interpretation)**

Perhaps, at some opportune moment, one of America's military leaders should summon the courage to explain to Mr. Clinton that deaths do tend to occur in military operations and that, before threatening the use of force, the president might want to consider that unpleasant reality. Warfare kills people and destroys objects. The dream of "bloodless war" remains just that. Contrary to the nonsense droned out by Washington think tanks --- perhaps the most inappropriately termed institutions in history --- the application of military power remains an equation of flesh and blood and destruction.

**DUIV      Clinton sends the message to not only Iraq  
but others that human hostage strategy works  
(Volitional Result)**

But there is even more at stake here than another botched go-round with Iraq. Mr. Clinton has sent signals of cowardice and irresolution not only to Saddam but to warlords, demagogues and captains of terror everywhere. Not only is the administration reluctant to risk its own military personnel, it worries about hurting its enemies. On a brutally practical level, those anticipated Iraqi casualties would have occurred because so many of Iraq's sensitive sites are now in or near urban areas. America has just told the world that this strategy of surrounding military targets with humanity --- turning one's won citizens into hostages --- works against the greatest military power in history. This undercuts all the hyper-expensive military might of the U.S. armed forces.

**DUV      Clinton's action is counter-productive  
(Evaluation)**

The White House claim that the risk of enemy casualties deterred the strike, meant to sound humane, will only further accelerate the urbanization of warfare, for which the U.S. and its military remain determinedly unprepared. When the U.S. and its allies are finally forced to fight, in Iraq or elsewhere, the

death toll and attendant destruction will be far higher than they might have been had Mr. Clinton found the courage to match his rhetoric with action.

**DUVI      Clinton is too weak to fight the war  
(Restatement)**

President Clinton is the problem. Again and again, he has rattled the sword he knows not how to wield, and he has claimed victories when nothing has been achieved. Surrounded by close advisers whose sheltered, privileged lives have left them unprepared to deal with foreign leaders who will lie and cheat shamelessly to survive, who will sacrifice their own people to extend their grip on power, and who will kill without concern. Mr. Clinton has taken us the final step into the age of wonks vs. warlords, of the weak-willed and comfortable vs. the ruthless and determined. Guess who is going to win this bar fight?

**DUVII     Clinton only cares about public opinion, not  
principles  
(Volitional Cause)**

Many other points might be made, from the woeful lack of military experience in the inner circles of the Clinton administration, to its substitution of disparate infatuations and class prejudices for an integrated foreign policy. But all such matters are secondary to the problem of a president for whom opinion polls are the only sure guide to decision making, for whom safety is ever more important than achievement, and for whom nothing is really worth fighting for.

## **English Sample 8 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Clinton is too weak a leader to protect the world**

**DUI Clinton backed down twice against Baghdad,  
bought off by cheap promises  
(Background)**

It wasn't Saddam Hussein who blinked last weekend, it was U.S. President Bill Clinton. With combat aircraft finally poised to strike Iraq, the president clutched at another of Saddam's teasers and called off the attack. Then Mr. Clinton wondered if he had done the right thing and re-started the attack cycle, only to break off a second effort when offered a few more form-letter-from-Baghdad promises. In doing so, the president, like a country boy facing a cardsharp, fell for the tired old con game yet again, and missed what might have been his best opportunity to break the cycle of frustration in dealing with Iraq.

**DUII The time was right for attack, but Clinton  
reportedly feared that casualties would be too high  
(Interpretation)**

For once, the U.S. had global support or acquiescence for military action. The time was right. But Mr. Clinton's resolve failed him. Reportedly, there was some debate among the president's senior advisors prior to the final military stand-down, but it can only have been superficial. The White House claims that the deciding factor was the likelihood of 10,000 Iraqi deaths, which Mr. Clinton feared would turn world opinion against the U.S.

**DUIII Implicit in the threat of war is that you are  
willing to kill people  
(Evidence)**

Perhaps, at some opportune moment, one of America's military leaders should summon the courage to explain to Mr. Clinton that deaths do tend to occur in military operations and



that, before threatening the use of force, the president might want to consider that unpleasant reality. Warfare kills people and destroys objects. The dream of "bloodless war" remains just that. Contrary to the nonsense droned out by Washington think tanks --- perhaps the most inappropriately termed institutions in history --- the application of military power remains an equation of flesh and blood and destruction.

**DUIVa (Boundary disagreement with the 1st analyst)**

**Clinton's irresolution has signalled his weakness to warlords around the world  
(Circumstance)**

But there is even more at stake here than another botched go-round with Iraq. Mr. Clinton has sent signals of cowardice and irresolution not only to Saddam but to warlords, demagogues and captains of terror everywhere.

**DUIVb (Boundary disagreement with the 1st analyst)**

**The US had told the world it is reluctant to attack military targets in civilian areas  
(Elaboration)**

Not only is the administration reluctant to risk its own military personnel, it worries about hurting its enemies. On a brutally practical level, those anticipated Iraqi casualties would have occurred because so many of Iraq's sensitive sites are now in or near urban areas. America has just told the world that this strategy of surrounding military targets with humanity --- turning one's own citizens into hostages --- works against the greatest military power in history. This undercuts all the hyper-expensive military might of the U.S. armed forces.

**DUV The current US strategy means that casualties will be higher than they need to be  
(Evaluation)**

The White House claim that the risk of enemy casualties deterred the strike, meant to sound humane, will only further accelerate the urbanization of warfare, for which the U.S. and its military remain determinedly unprepared. When the U.S. and



its allies are finally forced to fight, in Iraq or elsewhere, the death toll and attendant destruction will be far higher than they might have been had Mr. Clinton found the courage to match his rhetoric with action.

**DUVI      Clinton is not as ruthless as his enemies  
(Restatement)**

President Clinton is the problem. Again and again, he has rattled the sword he knows not how to wield, and he has claimed victories when nothing has been achieved. Surrounded by close advisers whose sheltered, privileged lives have left them unprepared to deal with foreign leaders who will lie and cheat shamelessly to survive, who will sacrifice their own people to extend their grip on power, and who will kill without concern. Mr. Clinton has taken us the final step into the age of wonks vs. warlords, of the weak-willed and comfortable vs. the ruthless and determined. Guess who is going to win this bar fight?

**DUVII     Clinton is too focused on opinion polls and  
safety, and feels that nothing is worth fighting for  
(Evaluation)**

Many other points might be made, from the woeful lack of military experience in the inner circles of the Clinton administration, to its substitution of disparate infatuations and class prejudices for an integrated foreign policy. But all such matters are secondary to the problem of a president for whom opinion polls are the only sure guide to decision making, for whom safety is ever more important than achievement, and for whom nothing is really worth fighting for.

## English Sample 9 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Friday-Saturday, 20-21 November 1998

Page: 6

Author: Robert A. Sirico  
(Father Sirico is president of the Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty in Grand Rapids, Michigan.)

Title: Human Failure Isn't Market Failure

Text:

The meltdown of Asian markets, combined with a high-profile hedge fund failure in the U.S., has revived the familiar charge that capitalist greed and pervasive market failure are the sources of economic crisis. What happened to Asian economies and to one hedge fund has become a metaphor for the systemic moral failings of capitalism itself.

"It is beginning to be accepted that global capitalism is in serious trouble," writes John Gray in *The Nation*, echoing sentiments widely shared on the political left. In apocalyptic tones, he predicts the coming "breakdown of global laissez-faire." Even more bluntly, the editor of the *National Catholic Reporter* wrote recently that given this year's events and the plight of the poor everywhere, "one thing seems clear to me: capitalism doesn't work."

Both editorials are symptomatic of a resurgence of old-fashioned anticapitalist moralizing, consisting primarily of flawed economic analysis and a generous dollop of redistributionist ethics. Their solutions are predictable: They desire more regulatory control and redistribution of the world's resources by means of government policy. It's an old story but with a postsocialist twist. Clearly, the left (secular and religious) is hoping that recent financial troubles will serve as a rejoinder to everyone who crowd about the failure of central planning after 1989.

The problem is that it requires ideological blinders to regard the Asian meltdown and the failure of a hedge fund as a crisis of capitalism. These events have explanations having to do with mundane issues of money and finance. Economists who have looked carefully at the issue have concluded that the Asian failures are due to preferential lending policies that boosted some economic sectors beyond the point the market could sustain. These policies were sustained by financial subsidies and leaky banking supervision that allowed lenders to underestimate risk and overestimate consumer demand. This is not a market failure. Indeed, since markets entail both profits and losses, it is a demonstration that the market is working as it should.

As for the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management, its investment strategy was based on a mathematical model formulated to notice small yield and price discrepancies in bonds and currencies, with programmed buying and selling based on certain assumptions about the future. The model was constructed based on historical patterns that held well for two years, generating returns upwards of 40%.

It so happens that not all price patterns from the past hold in the future, contrary to the assumptions of the model. During the dark days of August and September, when the prices and yields took a wholly new turn, the risk that had earned the firm such spectacular profits came back to back to devour it.

What we see in this case is not institutional failure but human failure. Successful investors sometimes forget that the future cannot be known with certainty by anyone. It is a peculiar trait of human nature that we are, time and again, inclined to believe our inherent ignorance can be overcome.

There is nothing wrong with speculation, and, indeed, if making good judgments about an unknown future helps coordinate economic maladjustments, that's all to the good. The problem arises when arrogance tempts us to believe in our own infallibility. It is this very hubris that leads some intellectuals to embrace the folly of central planning.

What does any of this have to do with corporate greed or the failures of the capitalist system? Nothing. Critics who say it does have confused human error with a social structure of sin itself. We must focus the penalties for failure more particularly on those firms that are responsible. This is the system called profit and loss, one that has been compromised in an age of

bailouts and loan guarantees and investment houses that are declared too big to fail.

In short, there is nothing wrong with the market economy that an enhancement of market signaling cannot correct. That's not a very earth-shattering conclusion, and it certainly doesn't feed the desire for revolutionary upheaval to avert a financial apocalypse.

No economic system can rid the world of human fallibility, and none should try. But major elements of the left have not yet accepted the reality that the market economy, whatever its flaws, is no longer merely an option. It is not capitalism that is in crisis but the remnants of state planning, which those on the left still defend with misguided moral passion.

### **English Sample 9 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Human failure isn't failure of the capitalist system**

**DUI Some financial failures lead people to believe capitalism itself has failed  
(Circumstance)**

The meltdown of Asian markets, combined with a high-profile hedge fund failure in the U.S., has revived the familiar charge that capitalist greed and pervasive market failure are the sources of economic crisis. What happened to Asian economies and to one hedge fund has become a metaphor for the systemic moral failings of capitalism itself.

**DUII The left proclaims that capitalism has failed  
(Circumstance)**

"It is beginning to be accepted that global capitalism is in serious trouble," writes John Gray in *The Nation*, echoing sentiments widely shared on the political left. In apocalyptic tones, he predicts the coming "breakdown of global laissez-faire." Even more bluntly, the editor of the *National Catholic Reporter* wrote recently that given this year's events and the plight of the poor everywhere, "one thing seems clear to me:

capitalism doesn't work."

Both editorials are symptomatic of a resurgence of old-fashioned anticapitalist moralizing, consisting primarily of flawed economic analysis and a generous dollop of redistributionist ethics. Their solutions are predictable: They desire more regulatory control and redistribution of the world's resources by means of government policy. It's an old story but with a postsocialist twist. Clearly, the left (secular and religious) is hoping that recent financial troubles will serve as a rejoinder to everyone who crowd about the failure of central planning after 1989.

**DUIII      The Asian financial crisis is not due to market failure**  
**(Elaboration)**

The problem is that it requires ideological blinders to regard the Asian meltdown and the failure of a hedge fund as a crisis of capitalism. These events have explanations having to do with mundane issues of money and finance. Economists who have looked carefully at the issue have concluded that the Asian failures are due to preferential lending policies that boosted some economic sectors beyond the point the market could sustain. These policies were sustained by financial subsidies and leaky banking supervision that allowed lenders to underestimate risk and overestimate consumer demand. This is not a market failure. Indeed, since markets entail both profits and losses, it is a demonstration that the market is working as it should.

**DUIV      The hedge fund failure is not due to market failure**  
**(Elaboration)**

As for the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management, its investment strategy was based on a mathematical model formulated to notice small yield and price discrepancies in bonds and currencies, with programmed buying and selling based on certain assumptions about the future. The model was constructed based on historical patterns that held well for two years, generating returns upwards of 40%.

It so happens that not all price patterns from the past hold

in the future, contrary to the assumptions of the model. During the dark days of August and September, when the prices and yields took a wholly new turn, the risk that had earned the firm such spectacular profits came back to back to devour it.

**DUV      The crisis is not due to market failure but human failure  
(Restatement)**

What we see in this case is not institutional failure but human failure. Successful investors sometimes forget that the future cannot be known with certainty by anyone. It is a peculiar trait of human nature that we are, time and again, inclined to believe our inherent ignorance can be overcome.

There is nothing wrong with speculation, and, indeed, if making good judgments about an unknown future helps coordinate economic maladjustments, that's all to the good. The problem arises when arrogance tempts us to believe in our own infallibility. It is this very hubris that leads some intellectuals to embrace the folly of central planning.

**DUVI      There is nothing wrong with market economy  
(Evaluation)**

What does any of this have to do with corporate greed or the failures of the capitalist system? Nothing. Critics who say it does have confused human error with a social structure of sin itself. We must focus the penalties for failure more particularly on those firms that are responsible. This is the system called profit and loss, one that has been compromised in an age of bailouts and loan guarantees and investment houses that are declared too big to fail.

In short, there is nothing wrong with the market economy that an enhancement of market signaling cannot correct. That's not a very earth-shattering conclusion, and it certainly doesn't feed the desire for revolutionary upheaval to avert a financial apocalypse.

**DUVII      Capitalism has not failed  
(Evaluation)**

No economic system can rid the world of human fallibility, and none should try. But major elements of the left have not yet accepted the reality that the market economy, whatever its flaws, is no longer merely an option. It is not capitalism that is in crisis but the remnants of state planning, which those on the left still defend with misguided moral passion.

**English Sample 9      (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB      Human failure isn't market failure**

**DUI      The challenge that capitalism now faces  
(Circumstance)**

The meltdown of Asian markets, combined with a high-profile hedge fund failure in the U.S., has revived the familiar charge that capitalist greed and pervasive market failure are the sources of economic crisis. What happened to Asian economies and to one hedge fund has become a metaphor for the systemic moral failings of capitalism itself.

**DUII      The critics are wrong because they have  
failed to analyse the situation correctly  
(Circumstance)**

"It is beginning to be accepted that global capitalism is in serious trouble," writes John Gray in *The Nation*, echoing sentiments widely shared on the political left. In apocalyptic tones, he predicts the coming "breakdown of global laissez-faire." Even more bluntly, the editor of the *National Catholic Reporter* wrote recently that given this year's events and the plight of the poor everywhere, "one thing seems clear to me: capitalism doesn't work."

Both editorials are symptomatic of a resurgence of old-fashioned anticapitalist moralizing, consisting primarily of flawed economic analysis and a generous dollop of



redistributionist ethics. Their solutions are predictable: They desire more regulatory control and redistribution of the world's resources by means of government policy. It's an old story but with a postsocialist twist. Clearly, the left (secular and religious) is hoping that recent financial troubles will serve as a rejoinder to everyone who crowd about the failure of central planning after 1989.

**DUIII      Why recent problems are specific to that situation, not endemic  
(Elaboration)**

The problem is that it requires ideological blinders to regard the Asian meltdown and the failure of a hedge fund as a crisis of capitalism. These events have explanations having to do with mundane issues of money and finance. Economists who have looked carefully at the issue have concluded that the Asian failures are due to preferential lending policies that boosted some economic sectors beyond the point the market could sustain. These policies were sustained by financial subsidies and leaky banking supervision that allowed lenders to underestimate risk and overestimate consumer demand. This is not a market failure. Indeed, since markets entail both profits and losses, it is a demonstration that the market is working as it should.

**DUIV      The hedge fund failure is not due to market failure  
(Elaboration)**

As for the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management, its investment strategy was based on a mathematical model formulated to notice small yield and price discrepancies in bonds and currencies, with programmed buying and selling based on certain assumptions about the future. The model was constructed based on historical patterns that held well for two years, generating returns upwards of 40%.

It so happens that not all price patterns from the past hold in the future, contrary to the assumptions of the model. During the dark days of August and September, when the prices and yields took a wholly new turn, the risk that had earned the firm such spectacular profits came back to back to devour it.



**DUV      Not institutional failure but human failure  
(Restatement)**

What we see in this case is not institutional failure but human failure. Successful investors sometimes forget that the future cannot be known with certainty by anyone. It is a peculiar trait of human nature that we are, time and again, inclined to believe our inherent ignorance can be overcome.

There is nothing wrong with speculation, and, indeed, if making good judgments about an unknown future helps coordinate economic maladjustments, that's all to the good. The problem arises when arrogance tempts us to believe in our own infallibility. It is this very hubris that leads some intellectuals to embrace the folly of central planning.

**DUVI      Market mechanisms should be enhanced, not weakened  
(Evaluation)**

What does any of this have to do with corporate greed or the failures of the capitalist system? Nothing. Critics who say it does have confused human error with a social structure of sin itself. We must focus the penalties for failure more particularly on those firms that are responsible. This is the system called profit and loss, one that has been compromised in an age of bailouts and loan guarantees and investment houses that are declared too big to fail.

In short, there is nothing wrong with the market economy that an enhancement of market signaling cannot correct. That's not a very earth-shattering conclusion, and it certainly doesn't feed the desire for revolutionary upheaval to avert a financial apocalypse.

**DUVII      It is state planning, not capitalism, that is in crisis  
(Evaluation)**

No economic system can rid the world of human fallibility, and none should try. But major elements of the left have not yet accepted the reality that the market economy, whatever its flaws, is no longer merely an option. It is not capitalism that is

in crisis but the remnants of state planning, which those on the left still defend with misguided moral passion.

## English Sample 10 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Tuesday, 24 November 1998

Page: 12

Author: Gary L. McDowell  
(Mr. McDowell is director of the Institute of  
United States Studies at the University of London.)

Title: How to Censure Clinton: Impeach Him

Text:

Those who framed and ratified the U.S. Constitution understood what impeachment entailed. The prosecution of such an inquest, Alexander Hamilton wrote, "will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole community, and to divide it into parties, more or less friendly or inimical, to the accused." But if the founders understood what impeachment would mean for us, it seems that most of us do not understand what it meant to them.

For all that has been written in recent months about impeachment, there remains the misperception that impeachment automatically means removal from office. But what is commonly called "impeachment" is in fact two distinct constitutional processes. Only the first of them --- the finding of credible evidence by the U.S. House of Representatives that an official has committed impeachable offenses --- is properly called impeachment.

An article of impeachment passed by the House is the political equivalent of an indictment in a criminal process. It is not a final judgment of guilt but a formal accusation of wrongdoing. Like an indictment, an article of impeachment is presented to the "court" established to try cases of impeachment, the Senate, indicating that there is sufficient evidence of impeachable offenses to justify a formal trial on the merits of the accusations. Like a criminal court, the Senate may either acquit or convict based on the evidence before it. And

the U.S. Constitution demands removal from office only upon conviction.

The failure to understand the two-part process of impeachment is what lies behind public opinion creeping toward the parliamentary move to censure the president. But while each house of Congress is empowered by the Constitution to "punish its members for disorderly behavior," there is no similar censorious discretion in dealing with presidential wrongdoing. Impeachment is the only means available to Congress whereby it may legitimately transcend the wall of separation between the legislative and executive branches in order to deal with a president's violation of the law. Censure, as Andrew Jackson said of the Senate's vote to punish him, is "wholly unauthorized by the Constitution and in derogation of its entire spirit."

The best guide for the House as it debates Bill Clinton's fate is the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. Though faced with 11 articles of impeachment, Johnson escaped conviction by a single vote in the Senate. This victory was only made possible by seven Republican senators who refused to follow their more radical party leaders and convict. Given the present division of public opinion, it is more than likely that, if impeached, Mr. Clinton would escape conviction by a much wider margin.

This point should not be missed by the public. Impeachment is the only constitutionally feasible way in which the public's wish to see the president meaningfully punished can be reconciled with its desire that he not be driven from office. Unlike censure, impeachment, even without conviction, would record in clear and constitutional terms the gravity of the president's wrongdoing; in the language of the founding fathers, it would be an "indelible reproach." It could not be shrugged off as a mere slap on the wrist.

The calculation of any Congress considering the impeachment of a president must be complex because the political consequences are so grave. Yet there is simply no doubt that if the crimes of perjury, witness tampering and obstruction of justice had been linked to anyone other than a sitting president, that person would now be under indictment of not actually in prison. Given that fact, the House should conclude that impeachment in this case is not just a constitutionally legitimate but a politically necessary way to

express its disapproval of the president's actions. Whether such wrongs demand removal is up to the Senate.

### **English Sample 10 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Impeachment, not censure, is the way to punish Clinton**

**DUI We do not understand what impeachment is (Background)**

Those who framed and ratified the U.S. Constitution understood what impeachment entailed. The prosecution of such an inquest, Alexander Hamilton wrote, "will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole community, and to divide it into parties, more or less friendly or inimical, to the accused." But if the founders understood what impeachment would mean for us, it seems that most of us do not understand what it meant to them.

For all that has been written in recent months about impeachment, there remains the misperception that impeachment automatically means removal from office.

**DUII What impeachment is (Elaboration)**

But what is commonly called "impeachment" is in fact two distinct constitutional processes. Only the first of them --- the finding of credible evidence by the U.S. House of Representatives that an official has committed impeachable offenses --- is properly called impeachment.

An article of impeachment passed by the House is the political equivalent of an indictment in a criminal process. It is not a final judgment of guilt but a formal accusation of wrongdoing. Like an indictment, an article of impeachment is presented to the "court" established to try cases of impeachment, the Senate, indicating that there is sufficient evidence of impeachable offenses to justify a formal trial on the merits of the accusations. Like a criminal court, the Senate may

either acquit or convict based on the evidence before it. And the U.S. Constitution demands removal from office only upon conviction.

**DUIII      Why Clinton cannot be censured  
(Elaboration)**

The failure to understand the two-part process of impeachment is what lies behind public opinion creeping toward the parliamentary move to censure the president. But while each house of Congress is empowered by the Constitution to “punish its members for disorderly behavior,” there is no similar censorious discretion in dealing with presidential wrongdoing. Impeachment is the only means available to Congress whereby it may legitimately transcend the wall of separation between the legislative and executive branches in order to deal with a president’s violation of the law. Censure, as Andrew Jackson said of the Senate’s vote to punish him, is “wholly unauthorized by the Constitution and in derogation of its entire spirit.”

**DUIV      What happened before  
(Elaboration)**

The best guide for the House as it debates Bill Clinton’s fate is the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. Though faced with 11 articles of impeachment, Johnson escaped conviction by a single vote in the Senate. This victory was only made possible by seven Republican senators who refused to follow their more radical party leaders and convict. Given the present division of public opinion, it is more than likely that, if impeached, Mr. Clinton would escape conviction by a much wider margin.

**DUV      Impeachment, not censure, is the way to  
punish Clinton  
(Restatement)**

This point should not be missed by the public. Impeachment is the only constitutionally feasible way in which the public’s wish to see the president meaningfully punished can be reconciled with its desire that he not be driven from office.

Unlike censure, impeachment, even without conviction, would record in clear and constitutional terms the gravity of the president's wrongdoing; in the language of the founding fathers, it would be an "indelible reproach." It could not be shrugged off as a mere slap on the wrist.

**DUVI      Clinton should be impeached  
(Evaluation)**

The calculation of any Congress considering the impeachment of a president must be complex because the political consequences are so grave. Yet there is simply no doubt that if the crimes of perjury, witness tampering and obstruction of justice had been linked to anyone other than a sitting president, that person would now be under indictment of not actually in prison. Given that fact, the House should conclude that impeachment in this case is not just a constitutionally legitimate but a politically necessary way to express its disapproval of the president's actions. Whether such wrongs demand removal is up to the Senate.

**English Sample 10 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB   Clinton should be impeached, as that is the only way to punish him**

**DUI      The public today do not understand what impeachment means  
(Background)**

Those who framed and ratified the U.S. Constitution understood what impeachment entailed. The prosecution of such an inquest, Alexander Hamilton wrote, "will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole community, and to divide it into parties, more or less friendly or inimical, to the accused." But if the founders understood what impeachment would mean for us, it seems that most of us do not understand what it meant to them.

For all that has been written in recent months about

impeachment, there remains the misperception that impeachment automatically means removal from office.

**DUII      Impeachment is actually two separate processes  
(Background)**

But what is commonly called "impeachment" is in fact two distinct constitutional processes. Only the first of them --- the finding of credible evidence by the U.S. House of Representatives that an official has committed impeachable offenses --- is properly called impeachment.

An article of impeachment passed by the House is the political equivalent of an indictment in a criminal process. It is not a final judgment of guilt but a formal accusation of wrongdoing. Like an indictment, an article of impeachment is presented to the "court" established to try cases of impeachment, the Senate, indicating that there is sufficient evidence of impeachable offenses to justify a formal trial on the merits of the accusations. Like a criminal court, the Senate may either acquit or convict based on the evidence before it. And the U.S. Constitution demands removal from office only upon conviction.

**DUIII      Impeachment, and not a censure vote, is the only route open to Congress  
(Elaboration)**

The failure to understand the two-part process of impeachment is what lies behind public opinion creeping toward the parliamentary move to censure the president. But while each house of Congress is empowered by the Constitution to "punish its members for disorderly behavior," there is no similar censorious discretion in dealing with presidential wrongdoing. Impeachment is the only means available to Congress whereby it may legitimately transcend the wall of separation between the legislative and executive branches in order to deal with a president's violation of the law. Censure, as Andrew Jackson said of the Senate's vote to punish him, is "wholly unauthorized by the Constitution and in derogation of its entire spirit."



**DUIV      The only other example is the impeachment  
of Johnson  
(Elaboration)**

The best guide for the House as it debates Bill Clinton's fate is the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. Though faced with 11 articles of impeachment, Johnson escaped conviction by a single vote in the Senate. This victory was only made possible by seven Republican senators who refused to follow their more radical party leaders and convict. Given the present division of public opinion, it is more than likely that, if impeached, Mr. Clinton would escape conviction by a much wider margin.

**DUV      Impeachment is the best way to punish  
Clinton without removing him from office  
(Evaluation)**

This point should not be missed by the public. Impeachment is the only constitutionally feasible way in which the public's wish to see the president meaningfully punished can be reconciled with its desire that he not be driven from office. Unlike censure, impeachment, even without conviction, would record in clear and constitutional terms the gravity of the president's wrongdoing; in the language of the founding fathers, it would be an "indelible reproach." It could not be shrugged off as a mere slap on the wrist.

**DUVI      The Clinton case is serious and should be  
fully aired  
(Evaluation)**

The calculation of any Congress considering the impeachment of a president must be complex because the political consequences are so grave. Yet there is simply no doubt that if the crimes of perjury, witness tampering and obstruction of justice had been linked to anyone other than a sitting president, that person would now be under indictment of not actually in prison. Given that fact, the House should conclude that impeachment in this case is not just a constitutionally legitimate but a politically necessary way to

express its disapproval of the president's actions. Whether such wrongs demand removal is up to the Senate.

## English Sample 11 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Friday-Saturday, 27-8 November 1998

Page: 6

Author: Eric Peters

(Mr. Peters writes on automotive issues for the Washington Times and is a nationally syndicated columnist.)

Title: Highways Are Safe at Any Speed

Text:

Remember when the U.S. Congress abolished America's federally mandated 55-mile-an-hour speed limit back in 1995 and various "safety experts" clucked that this would entail a dramatic rise in accident and fatality rates? Well, the facts are in. But you probably haven't heard very much about them, since they tend to refute everything the experts said would happen.

The U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration predicted that an additional 6,400 motorists would die annually as a result of rising speed limit; 1997, the year for which the most recent data are available, had the lowest traffic-death rate in U.S. history. NHTSA has been less than vigorous about acknowledging its erroneous prediction, perhaps because the 55 mph speed limit gave the federal government considerable power over the states and provided a *raison d'être* for the continued existence of NHTSA's bloated bureaucracy.

As American roads have gotten safer, speed limits have increased. This year New Jersey and Connecticut raised their limits from 55 to 65 mph, leaving only Hawaii with a limit of 55. Twenty-one states have a maximum limit of 65 mph; 17 states have a limit of 70 mph; 10 states have a limit of 75 mph. Montana has no posted daytime speed limit, requiring only that drivers maintain a "reasonable and prudent" speed.

These higher speeds are safer because they reflect the normal flow of traffic --- what highway engineers call the "85th

percentile" speed. This is the speed most drivers will maintain on a given stretch of road under a given set of conditions. When speed limits are set arbitrarily low --- as under the old system --- tailgating, weaving and "speed variance" (the problem of some cars traveling significantly faster than others) makes roads less safe.

When the U.S. interstate highway system was constructed, the flow of traffic was monitored and speed limits set according to the 85th percentile rule. Until the early 1970s, most interstate highways were posted 70 to 75 mph. Bear in mind these speeds were considered perfectly safe by highway engineers assuming 1950s-era brake, suspension and tire technology.

But after the energy crisis of the 1970s, when the 55 mph limit was enacted as a fuel conservation measure, the cry that "speed kills" kept limits down. Even though modern cars are vastly more capable of traveling safely at high speed, we're supposed to believe that it's reckless to operate them at speeds considered moderate 30 years ago.

Does speed kill? The higher your velocity, of course, the greater the force of any impact; therefore, the greater the extent of injury in the event of an impact. But this does not imply any greater risk of accident --- just that more damage will occur if there is one. Speed, by itself, does not kill. Hitting something does. Most highway fatalities occur at speeds of 45 mph or less.

Translated into public policy, this means that driving 65 (or 75) will not automatically increase the odds of you having any accident. There has never been a single credible study that says it does. People who insist that raising speed limits from one arbitrary number to another will somehow make highways less safe and cause more accidents are simply mistaken.

Notwithstanding the facts, the new speed limits in the U.S. are under attack by the very same safety lobby that cried wolf before. Let us hope that it will soon become clear to most people that driving faster than a federal bureaucracy thinks is appropriate isn't hurting anyone --- except, of course, the federal bureaucracy.

## **English Sample 11 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB The newly raised speed limit is safe**

**DUI Raising speed limit does not kill more people  
(Evidence)**

Remember when the U.S. Congress abolished America's federally mandated 55-mile-an-hour speed limit back in 1995 and various "safety experts" clucked that this would entail a dramatic rise in accident and fatality rates? Well, the facts are in. But you probably haven't heard very much about them, since they tend to refute everything the experts said would happen.

The U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration predicted that an additional 6,400 motorists would die annually as a result of rising speed limit; 1997, the year for which the most recent data are available, had the lowest traffic-death rate in U.S. history. NHTSA has been less than vigorous about acknowledging its erroneous prediction, perhaps because the 55 mph speed limit gave the federal government considerable power over the states and provided a *raison d'être* for the continued existence of NHTSA's bloated bureaucracy.

**DUII As American roads have got safer speed limits  
have increased  
(Elaboration)**

As American roads have gotten safer, speed limits have increased. This year New Jersey and Connecticut raised their limits from 55 to 65 mph, leaving only Hawaii with a limit of 55. Twenty-one states have a maximum limit of 65 mph; 17 states have a limit of 70 mph; 10 states have a limit of 75 mph. Montana has no posted daytime speed limit, requiring only that drivers maintain a "reasonable and prudent" speed.

**DUIII      Why the higher speeds are safer  
(Elaboration)**

These higher speeds are safer because they reflect the normal flow of traffic --- what highway engineers call the “85th percentile” speed. This is the speed most drivers will maintain on a given stretch of road under a given set of conditions. When speed limits are set arbitrarily low --- as under the old system --- tailgating, weaving and “speed variance” (the problem of some cars traveling significantly faster than others) makes roads less safe.

**DUIV      Interstate highways show the higher speed limits are safe  
(Evidence)**

When the U.S. interstate highway system was constructed, the flow of traffic was monitored and speed limits set according to the 85th percentile rule. Until the early 1970s, most interstate highways were posted 70 to 75 mph. Bear in mind these speeds were considered perfectly safe by highway engineers assuming 1950s-era brake, suspension and tire technology.

**DUV      Why the speed limit stayed low  
(Background)**

But after the energy crisis of the 1970s, when the 55 mph limit was enacted as a fuel conservation measure, the cry that “speed kills” kept limits down. Even though modern cars are vastly more capable of traveling safely at high speed, we’re supposed to believe that it’s reckless to operate them at speeds considered moderate 30 years ago.

**DUVI      How do fatalities occur  
(Interpretation)**

Does speed kill? The higher your velocity, of course, the greater the force of any impact; therefore, the greater the extent of injury in the event of an impact. But this does not imply any greater risk of accident --- just that more damage will occur if

there is one. Speed, by itself, does not kill. Hitting something does. Most highway fatalities occur at speeds of 45 mph or less.

**DUVII Raising speed limit does not kill more people  
(Elaboration)**

Translated into public policy, this means that driving 65 (or 75) will not automatically increase the odds of you having any accident. There has never been a single credible study that says it does. People who insist that raising speed limits from one arbitrary number to another will somehow make highways less safe and cause more accidents are simply mistaken.

**DUVIII NHTSA's claims are not credible  
(Restatement)**

Notwithstanding the facts, the new speed limits in the U.S. are under attack by the very same safety lobby that cried wolf before. Let us hope that it will soon become clear to most people that driving faster than a federal bureaucracy thinks is appropriate isn't hurting anyone --- except, of course, the federal bureaucracy.

**English Sample 11 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB The new higher speed limit is safer than the old**

**DUI Road accident and death rates have fallen  
since the national speed limit was repealed  
(Evidence)**

Remember when the U.S. Congress abolished America's federally mandated 55-mile-an-hour speed limit back in 1995 and various "safety experts" clucked that this would entail a dramatic rise in accident and fatality rates? Well, the facts are in. But you probably haven't heard very much about them, since they tend to refute everything the experts said would happen.

The U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

predicted that an additional 6,400 motorists would die annually as a result of rising speed limit; 1997, the year for which the most recent data are available, had the lowest traffic-death rate in U.S. history. NHTSA has been less than vigorous about acknowledging its erroneous prediction, perhaps because the 55 mph speed limit gave the federal government considerable power over the states and provided a *raison d'être* for the continued existence of NHTSA's bloated bureaucracy.

**DUII      All but one state have now raised their speed limit**  
**(Elaboration)**

As American roads have gotten safer, speed limits have increased. This year New Jersey and Connecticut raised their limits from 55 to 65 mph, leaving only Hawaii with a limit of 55. Twenty-one states have a maximum limit of 65 mph; 17 states have a limit of 70 mph; 10 states have a limit of 75 mph. Montana has no posted daytime speed limit, requiring only that drivers maintain a "reasonable and prudent" speed.

**DUIII      The higher speeds are safer because they are more in line with how drivers actually drive**  
**(Elaboration)**

These higher speeds are safer because they reflect the normal flow of traffic --- what highway engineers call the "85th percentile" speed. This is the speed most drivers will maintain on a given stretch of road under a given set of conditions. When speed limits are set arbitrarily low --- as under the old system --- tailgating, weaving and "speed variance" (the problem of some cars traveling significantly faster than others) makes roads less safe.



**DUIV and DUV(Boundary disagreement with the 1st analyst)**

**The speed limit was originally higher but was then cut, but modern cars are capable of traveling safely at higher speeds**

**(Antithesis)**

When the U.S. interstate highway system was constructed, the flow of traffic was monitored and speed limits set according to the 85th percentile rule. Until the early 1970s, most interstate highways were posted 70 to 75 mph. Bear in mind these speeds were considered perfectly safe by highway engineers assuming 1950s-era brake, suspension and tire technology.

But after the energy crisis of the 1970s, when the 55 mph limit was enacted as a fuel conservation measure, the cry that "speed kills" kept limits down. Even though modern cars are vastly more capable of traveling safely at high speed, we're supposed to believe that it's reckless to operate them at speeds considered moderate 30 years ago.

**DUVI Speed by itself does not kill, accidents do (Evidence)**

Does speed kill? The higher your velocity, of course, the greater the force of any impact; therefore, the greater the extent of injury in the event of an impact. But this does not imply any greater risk of accident --- just that more damage will occur if there is one. Speed, by itself, does not kill. Hitting something does. Most highway fatalities occur at speeds of 45 mph or less.

**DUVII So raising the speed limit does not cause more accidents (Evidence)**

Translated into public policy, this means that driving 65 (or 75) will not automatically increase the odds of you having any accident. There has never been a single credible study that says it does. People who insist that raising speed limits from one arbitrary number to another will somehow make highways less safe and cause more accidents are simply mistaken.

**DUVIII    NHTSA's claims are not credible  
(Restatement)**

Notwithstanding the facts, the new speed limits in the U.S. are under attack by the very same safety lobby that cried wolf before. Let us hope that it will soon become clear to most people that driving faster than a federal bureaucracy thinks is appropriate isn't hurting anyone --- except, of course, the federal bureaucracy.

## English Sample 12 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Thursday, 3 December 1998

Page: 10

Author: Daniel Doron  
(Mr. Doron is director of the Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress.)

Title: Give Incentives, Not Aid

Text:

JERUSALEM -- At a recent "peace and economics" conference here in Israel, it was suggested that the Palestinian Authority sell bonds to finance its ambitious development programs. "Who would buy them?" came a retort from a participating official of the Palestinian Authority.

U.S. President Bill Clinton, who just announced a 5-year \$900 million grant at the 40-nation Washington conference on Palestinian aid, would do well to contemplate this reaction. True, the president called on the conference participants to "candidly acknowledge" that past fund raising efforts have failed to improve Palestinian employment and living conditions. But the president did not ask why \$1.2 billion in past aid failed to reverse worsening conditions and why an additional \$2 billion poured into a corrupt Palestinian Authority will suddenly improve things.

Yasser Arafat and others blame Palestinian economic failure on Israel and the closures it imposes after terrorist attacks. A full third (perhaps half, if we include East Jerusalem and illegal Palestinian workers) of the Palestinian labor force is employed by Israel. Closures, which unfairly punish the innocent along with the guilty, have hurt the Palestinians. But the estimated \$100 million lost to closures equals only 2.5% of the PA's \$4.1 billion GNP. This shortfall is more than compensated for by foreign aid.

Rather, the problem is that the Oslo process prematurely

imposed a temporary political settlement without adequately preparing the ground. It established and financed an extremely statist, repressive Palestinian regime that discouraged private investment and enterprise and caused a disastrous economic decline.

Oslo has also radicalized politics in the PA and in Israel. As a result, Mr. Arafat pursues policies that impose heavy economic costs on the Palestinians. Political turmoil in Israel has delayed vitally needed economic reforms, deepening a recession that may increase political chaos. All of this, of course, makes Palestinians even more dependent on Hamas "charity."

Oslo and Wye are imposing other heavy costs on the Palestinians. Autonomy has raised Palestinians' morale and pride, liberating them from Israeli rule. But foreign aid has spread corruption in the PA, as it has in many countries, including Israel. To protect its privileges, the PA has gone much further than Israelis in violating personal freedom and rights. Like other oppressive Arab regimes, it rules by arbitrary arrest, kidnapping and torture. With no binding legal framework to protect investment and enterprise, it exhibits contempt for property rights. Washington's Federal District Court recently ordered the PA to pay \$18.7 million in damages to International Technologies Integration after it "reassigned" ITI's contract to install a phone system to Padico, a conglomerate owned by the authority's cronies.

This is but one instance of the rampant nepotism and corruption in the Palestinian Authority. So much of the \$1.2 billion allocated by donor countries has been wasted, spent on huge PA bureaucracies and security services, or stolen, that over a billion dollars in aid was withheld by various donors, while scores of villages remain without running water and electricity. Because of lack of confidence in the Authority, \$2.3 billion of private deposits in local banks instead of being loaned to local businesses. Embittered, many Palestinians fall prey to anti-Israel incitement, often demonstrating against peace in support of Hamas terrorism and Saddam Hussein.

U.S. policy ignores the lessons from the dangerous collapse of repressive regimes in Russia and Southeast Asia, where its pretense that business could be carried on as usual with corrupt governments exacted a high economic and political cost. The same illusion won't fare better in the more volatile

Middle East.

The president has called on the participants of the Washington conference to send a signal to the private sector that its investment in the territories is "sound," realizing, apparently, that only free open markets can help the Palestinians prosper. But peace based on economic betterment cannot happen before reforming systems of governance that are inimical to growth. donations to a dependent PA can either further corrupt it or be used as leverage to establish a framework of law there that encourages economic growth. Hopefully, the counsel of such advocates of economic reform and development a Undersecretary of State Stuart Eizenstat and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Ned Walker will prevail.

The peace process must focus on making the Palestinian Authority a more democratic, more pro-market entity, and on removing Israeli trade barriers. Only this will enable the talented and hardworking Palestinians to reap immediate economic benefits and to establish peace on solid ground.

#### **English Sample 12 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Political reform, not cash, is the key to regenerate Palestinian economy**

**DUI Cash cannot help Palestinian economy  
(Elaboration)**

JERUSALEM -- At a recent "peace and economics" conference here in Israel, it was suggested that the Palestinian Authority sell bonds to finance its ambitious development programs. "Who would buy them?" came a retort from a participating official of the Palestinian Authority.

U.S. President Bill Clinton, who just announced a 5-year \$900 million grant at the 40-nation Washington conference on Palestinian aid, would do well to contemplate this reaction. True, the president called on the conference participants to "candidly acknowledge" that past fund raising efforts have failed to improve Palestinian employment and living conditions. But the president did not ask why \$1.2 billion in past aid failed to

reverse worsening conditions and why an additional \$2 billion poured into a corrupt Palestinian Authority will suddenly improve things.

**DUII      Yasser Arafat's explanation for the Palestinian economic failure is invalid  
(Elaboration)**

Yasser Arafat and others blame Palestinian economic failure on Israel and the closures it imposes after terrorist attacks. A full third (perhaps half, if we include East Jerusalem and illegal Palestinian workers) of the Palestinian labor force is employed by Israel. Closures, which unfairly punish the innocent along with the guilty, have hurt the Palestinians. But the estimated \$100 million lost to closures equals only 2.5% of the PA's \$4.1. billion GNP. This shortfalls more than compensated for by foreign aid.

**DUIII      The Oslo political settlement is damaging the Palestinian economy  
(Evidence)**

Rather, the problem is that the Oslo process prematurely imposed a temporary political settlement without adequately preparing the ground. It established and financed an extremely statist, repressive Palestinian regime that discouraged private investment and enterprise and caused a disastrous economic decline.

Oslo has also radicalized politics in the PA and in Israel. As a result, Mr. Arafat pursues policies that impose heavy economic costs on the Palestinians. Political turmoil in Israel has delayed vitally needed economic reforms, deepening a recession that may increase political chaos. All of this, of course, makes Palestinians even more dependent on Hamas "charity."

**DUIV      Foreign aid has worsened the situation in the region  
(Evidence)**

Oslo and Wye are imposing other heavy costs on the Palestinians. Autonomy has raised Palestinians' morale and

pride, liberating them from Israeli rule. But foreign aid has spread corruption in the PA, as it has in many countries, including Israel. To protect its privileges, the PA has gone much further than Israelis in violating personal freedom and rights. Like other oppressive Arab regimes, it rules by arbitrary arrest, kidnapping and torture. With no binding legal framework to protect investment and enterprise, it exhibits contempt for property rights. Washington's Federal District Court recently ordered the PA to pay \$18.7 million in damages to International Technologies Integration after it "reassigned" ITI's contract to install a phone system to Padico, a conglomerate owned by the authority's cronies.

This is but on instance of the rampant nepotism and corruption in the Palestinian Authority. So much of the \$1.2 billion allocated by donor countries has been wasted, spent on huge PA bureaucracies and security services, or stolen, that over a billion dollars in aid was withheld by various donors, while scores of villages remain without running water and electricity. Because of lack of confidence in the Authority, \$2.3 billion of private deposits in local banks instead of being loaned to local businesses. Embittered, many Palestinians fall prey to anti-Israel incitement, often demonstrating against peace in support of Hamas terrorism and Saddam Hussein.

**DUV      Experience in other regions in the world shows that corrupt government is the key to economic failure  
(Evidence)**

U.S. policy ignores the lessons from the dangerous collapse of repressive regimes in Russia and Southeast Asia, where its pretense that business could be carried on as usual with corrupt governments exacted a high economic and political cost. The same illusion won't fare better in the more volatile Middle East.

**DUVI      To generate Palestinian economy, the political system must be improved  
(Evaluation)**

The president has called on the participants of the



Washington conference to send a signal to the private sector that its investment in the territories is "sound," realizing, apparently, that only free open markets can help the Palestinians prosper. But peace based on economic betterment cannot happen before reforming systems of governance that are inimical to growth. Donations to a dependent PA can either further corrupt it or be used as leverage to establish a framework of law there that encourages economic growth. Hopefully, the counsel of such advocates of economic reform and development a Undersecretary of State Stuart Eizenstat and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Ned Walker will prevail.

The peace process must focus on making the Palestinian Authority a more democratic, more pro-market entity, and on removing Israeli trade barriers. Only this will enable the talented and hardworking Palestinians to reap immediate economic benefits and to establish peace on solid ground.

#### **English Sample 12 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB The Palestinians do not need foreign aid but a democratic and pro-market government**

**DUI Private investors are reluctant to invest in Palestine, and previous aid efforts have failed  
(Elaboration)**

JERUSALEM -- At a recent "peace and economics" conference here in Israel, it was suggested that the Palestinian Authority sell bonds to finance its ambitious development programs. "Who would buy them?" came a retort from a participating official of the Palestinian Authority.

U.S. President Bill Clinton, who just announced a 5-year \$900 million grant at the 40-nation Washington conference on Palestinian aid, would do well to contemplate this reaction. True, the president called on the conference participants to "candidly acknowledge" that past fund raising efforts have failed to improve Palestinian employment and living conditions. But the president did not ask why \$1.2 billion in past aid failed to reverse worsening conditions and why an additional \$2 billion



poured into a corrupt Palestinian Authority will suddenly improve things.

**DUII      The economic loss from border closures is small  
(Evidence)**

Yasser Arafat and others blame Palestinian economic failure on Israel and the closures it imposes after terrorist attacks. A full third (perhaps half, if we include East Jerusalem and illegal Palestinian workers) of the Palestinian labor force is employed by Israel. Closures, which unfairly punish the innocent along with the guilty, have hurt the Palestinians. But the estimated \$100 million lost to closures equals only 2.5% of the PA's \$4.1. billion GNP. This shortfalls more than compensated for by foreign aid.

**DUIII     The economy of Palestine has suffered because of the Oslo peach process  
(Evidence)**

Rather, the problem is that the Oslo process prematurely imposed a temporary political settlement without adequately preparing the ground. It established and financed an extremely statist, repressive Palestinian regime that discouraged private investment and enterprise and caused a disastrous economic decline.

Oslo has also radicalized politics in the PA and in Israel. As a result, Mr. Arafat pursues policies that impose heavy economic costs on the Palestinians. Political turmoil in Israel has delayed vitally needed economic reforms, deepening a recession that may increase political chaos. All of this, of course, makes Palestinians even more dependent on Hamas "charity."

**DUIV      Corruption is rampant in the Palestinian Authority  
(Elaboration)**

Oslo and Wye are imposing other heavy costs on the Palestinians. Autonomy has raised Palestinians' morale and pride, liberating them from Israeli rule. But foreign aid has

spread corruption in the PA, as it has in many countries, including Israel. To protect its privileges, the PA has gone much further than Israelis in violating personal freedom and rights. Like other oppressive Arab regimes, it rules by arbitrary arrest, kidnapping and torture. With no binding legal framework to protect investment and enterprise, it exhibits contempt for property rights. Washington's Federal District Court recently ordered the PA to pay \$18.7 million in damages to International Technologies Integration after it "reassigned" ITI's contract to install a phone system to Padico, a conglomerate owned by the authority's cronies.

This is but one instance of the rampant nepotism and corruption in the Palestinian Authority. So much of the \$1.2 billion allocated by donor countries has been wasted, spent on huge PA bureaucracies and security services, or stolen, that over a billion dollars in aid was withheld by various donors, while scores of villages remain without running water and electricity. Because of lack of confidence in the Authority, \$2.3 billion of private deposits in local banks instead of being loaned to local businesses. Embittered, many Palestinians fall prey to anti-Israel incitement, often demonstrating against peace in support of Hamas terrorism and Saddam Hussein.

**DUV      US development policy in Russia and SE Asia  
has failed and risks the same in the Palestinian  
authority  
(Evidence)**

U.S. policy ignores the lessons from the dangerous collapse of repressive regimes in Russia and Southeast Asia, where its pretense that business could be carried on as usual with corrupt governments exacted a high economic and political cost. The same illusion won't fare better in the more volatile Middle East.

**DUVI      There will only be a lasting peace if the  
Palestinian government is reformed to help the  
economy  
(Evaluation)**

The president has called on the participants of the

Washington conference to send a signal to the private sector that its investment in the territories is "sound," realizing, apparently, that only free open markets can help the Palestinians prosper. But peace based on economic betterment cannot happen before reforming systems of governance that are inimical to growth. donations to a dependent PA can either further corrupt it or be used as leverage to establish a framework of law there that encourages economic growth. Hopefully, the counsel of such advocates of economic reform and development a Undersecretary of State Stuart Eizenstat and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Ned Walker will prevail.

The peace process must focus on making the Palestinian Authority a more democratic, more pro-market entity, and on removing Israeli trade barriers. Only this will enable the talented and hardworking Palestinians to reap immediate economic benefits and to establish peace on solid ground.

### English Sample 13 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Monday, 7 December 1998

Page: 6

Author: Abraham H. Foxman  
(Mr. Foxman is national director of the Anti-Defamation League in the United States)

Title: The Dangers of Holocaust Restitution

Text:

Now that Swiss banks have reached a settlement on Nazi gold, investigations into that country's Holocaust-era post are closed and the tide has turned to investigations of other countries, corporations, insurance companies and institutions like museums. Last week General Motors and Ford became the latest to be named for allegedly assisting Hitler's war effort. Also last week, representatives of 44 nations, Jewish groups and other interested parties gathered in Washington at the Holocaust Memorial Museum to examine a variety of issues related to Holocaust restitution, including insurance, property and stolen art.

Certainly, individuals who had bank accounts, insurance policies or works of art that were stolen have a right to pursue their claims. But when these legitimate claims become the main focus of activity regarding the Holocaust, rather than the unique horror of six million Jews, including 1.5 million children, being murdered simply because they were Jewish, then something has gone wrong. A new "industry" has sprung up, spearheaded by lawyers and institutions, in an effort to get what they call "justice" for Holocaust victims. As a Holocaust survivor, I question for whom they speak and how they define "justice." The focus must remain on discovering the truth, on revealing and owning up to the past.

Lawyers have filed a civil suit against Ford, accusing it, through its German-base subsidiaries, of aiding the Nazi effort,

using slave labor and earning huge profits. Similar charges against GM are being documented in a book to be released next year. Both of the American automotive giants had plants in Germany, established before the war, which flourished under the Nazi regime and continued operations even after the U.S. joined the war. What they "owe" for this in dollars and cents is not clear, but they do owe us the truth. While the corporations' current leaders cannot be held culpable for what transpired during the Nazi era, they will be judged by how they deal with it. They must vigorously, voluntarily and honestly confront that past by opening up their archives.

Seeking restitution is important, but at what price? Look at what happened in Switzerland. Yes, we got a check, but what about morality, reconciliation and confronting the past? The Swiss have yet to come to grips with the realities that their history, not the Jews, is their enemy, and that the settlement was not blackmail but a moral debt they should have paid voluntarily.

What concerns me today is the zealous quest for restitution without regard for consequences. A protracted discussion and debate could bring a high price for the Jewish people, for history and for memory. We need to understand that there is no absolute justice. Full justice could never be obtained from the Swiss, because we cannot put a price on the life of a child whom the Swiss turned back at the border when they saw "J" in his documents. We can only hope for a measure of justice, a symbolic justice that demonstrates an accounting and accountability.

Since the Swiss settlement there has been a rush for restitution. Some lawyers see it as an opportunity of a lifetime. Some politicians see it as a way to gain Jewish support. The \$1.25 billion Swiss settlement would not have been achieved without the dogged efforts of lawyers and politicians, many of whom worked pro bono and because it was the right thing to do. But I do not want Holocaust victims used as political footballs or tickets for financial gain. One of the lead attorneys in the Swiss case, Ed Fagan, is now traveling the world seeking new clients. In Poland he remarked that if Hitler moved across Europe from West to East looting and robbing, he, Mr. Fagan, would move from East to West reclaiming the losses. There is no place for ambulance chasers in this serious and sacred undertaking.

The disbursement of settlement funds has become a tug-of-war among vying groups and lawyers. I believe, first and foremost, that those who have claims should receive payment. Holocaust survivors without specific claims should be included in the disbursement of funds. After claims are satisfied and after need survivors, who are mostly in Eastern Europe, are provided for, I suggest the remainder go to Israel. Not only would this make an important statement, but Israel has the greatest number of Holocaust survivors who need support. Israel has proportionally more children and grandchildren of survivors than any other nation.

I fear that all the talk about Holocaust era assets is skewing the Holocaust, making the century's last word on the Holocaust that the Jews died not because they were Jews, but because they had bank accounts, gold, art and property. If you repeat it enough, you establish as "fact" that the reason the Jews were killed was because they had money. To me that is a desecration of the victims, a perversion of why the Nazis had a Final Solution, and too high a price to pay for a justice we can never achieve.

I was asked on a trip to Germany if I didn't think it was time to put an end to dealing with the Holocaust. I answered that there could be no end. We owe it to history and to the six million who died to teach the lessons of the Holocaust to new generations. Those lessons will be diminished and skewed by he efforts to put money over morality.

### **English Sample 13 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB Holocaust restitution may obscure the truth**

**DUI Claims are filed against many organizations regarding Holocaust compensation (Circumstance)**

Now that Swiss banks have reached a settlement on Nazi gold, investigations into that country's Holocaust-era post are closed and the tide has turned to investigations of other countries, corporations, insurance companies and institutions

like museums. Last week General Motors and Ford became the latest to be named for allegedly assisting Hitler's war effort. Also last week, representatives of 44 nations, Jewish groups and other interested parties gathered in Washington at the Holocaust Memorial Museum to examine a variety of issues related to Holocaust restitution, including insurance, property and stolen art.

**DUII      The focus must remain on discovering the truth not just seeking compensation  
(Interpretation)**

Certainly, individuals who had bank accounts, insurance policies or works of art that were stolen have a right to pursue their claims. But when these legitimate claims become the main focus of activity regarding the Holocaust, rather than the unique horror of six million Jews, including 1.5 million children, being murdered simply because they were Jewish, then something has gone wrong. A new "industry" has sprung up, spearheaded by lawyers and institutions, in an effort to get what they call "justice" for Holocaust victims. As a Holocaust survivor, I question for whom they speak and how they define "justice." The focus must remain on discovering the truth, on revealing and owning up to the past.

**DUIII      The accused parties owe us the truth, not only the money  
(Elaboration)**

Lawyers have filed a civil suit against Ford, accusing it, through its German-base subsidiaries, of aiding the Nazi effort, using slave labor and earning huge profits. Similar charges against GM are being documented in a book to be released next year. Both of the American automotive giants had plants in Germany, established before the war, which flourished under the Nazi regime and continued operations even after the U.S. joined the war. What they "owe" for this in dollars and cents is not clear, but they do owe us the truth. While the corporations' current leaders cannot be held culpable for what transpired during the Nazi era, they will be judged by how they deal with it. They must vigorously, voluntarily and honestly confront that



past by opening up their archives.

**DUIV      The Swiss example shows giving compensation doesn't mean people have come to grips with the truth (Elaboration)**

Seeking restitution is important, but at what price? Look at what happened in Switzerland. Yes, we got a check, but what about morality, reconciliation and confronting the past? The Swiss have yet to come to grips with the realities that their history, not the Jews, is their enemy, and that the settlement was not blackmail but a moral debt they should have paid voluntarily.

**DUV      Why the quest for restitution can be damaging (Interpretation)**

What concerns me today is the zealous quest for restitution without regard for consequences. A protracted discussion and debate could bring a high price for the Jewish people, for history and for memory. We need to understand that there is no absolute justice. Full justice could never be obtained from the Swiss, because we cannot put a price on the life of a child whom the Swiss turned back at the border when they saw "J" in his documents. We can only hope for a measure of justice, a symbolic justice that demonstrates an accounting and accountability.

**DUVI      Lawyers and politicians may use the pursuit of restitution for their own gain (Elaboration)**

Since the Swiss settlement there has been a rush for restitution. Some lawyers see it as an opportunity of a lifetime. Some politicians see it as a way to gain Jewish support. The \$1.25 billion Swiss settlement would not have been achieved without the dogged efforts of lawyers and politicians, many of whom worked pro bono and because it was the right thing to do. But I do not want Holocaust victims used as political footballs or tickets for financial gain. One of the lead attorneys in the Swiss



case, Ed Fagan, is now traveling the world seeking new clients. In Poland he remarked that if Hitler moved across Europe from West to East looting and robing, he, Mr. Fagan, would move from East to West reclaiming the losses. There is no place for ambulance chasers in this serious and sacred undertaking.

**DUVII     The disbursement of settlement funds can be  
problematic  
(Interpretation)**

The disbursement of settlement funds has become a tug-of-war among vying groups and lawyers. I believe, first and foremost, that those who have claims should receive payment. Holocaust survivors without specific claims should be included in the disbursement of funds. After claims are satisfied and after need survivors, who are mostly in Eastern Europe, are provided for, I suggest the remainder go to Israel. Not only would this make an important statement, but Israel has the greatest number of Holocaust survivors who need support. Israel has proportionally more children and grandchildren of survivors than any other nation.

**DUVIII    The talk about Holocaust assets may obscure  
the truth  
(Evaluation)**

I fear that all the talk about Holocaust era assets is skewing the Holocaust, making the century's last word on the Holocaust that the Jews died not because they were Jews, but because they had bank accounts, gold, art and property. If you repeat it enough, you establish as "fact" that the reason the Jews were killed was because they had money. To me that is a desecration of the victims, a perversion of why the Nazis had a Final Solution, and too high a price to pay for a justice we can never achieve.

**DUIX            The lessons of Holocaust will be  
diminished and skewed by the efforts to put money  
over morality  
(Restatement)**

I was asked on a trip to Germany if I didn't think it was time to put an end to dealing with the Holocaust. I answered that there could be no end. We owe it to history and to the six million who died to teach the lessons of the Holocaust to new generations. Those lessons will be diminished and skewed by he efforts to put money over morality.

**English Sample 13 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB People should focus on the truth of the Holocaust  
not Holocaust restitution**

**DUI            The Holocaust restitution process has moved  
on from Switzerlang to new claims  
(Circumstance)**

Now that Swiss banks have reached a settlement on Nazi gold, investigations into that country's Holocaust-era post are closed and the tide has turned to investigations of other countries, corporations, insurance companies and institutions like museums. Last week General Motors and Ford became the latest to be named for allegedly assisting Hitler's war effort. Also last week, representatives of 44 nations, Jewish groups and other interested parties gathered in Washington at the Holocaust Memorial Museum to examine a variety of issues related to Holocaust restitution, including insurance, property and stolen art.

**DUII           The author, as a Holocaust survivor,  
questions the legitimacy of the new restitution  
"industry"  
(Justify)**

Certainly, individuals who had bank accounts, insurance

policies or works of art that were stolen have a right to pursue their claims. But when these legitimate claims become the main focus of activity regarding the Holocaust, rather than the unique horror of six million Jews, including 1.5 million children, being murdered simply because they were Jewish, then something has gone wrong. A new "industry" has sprung up, spearheaded by lawyers and institutions, in an effort to get what they call "justice" for Holocaust victims. As a Holocaust survivor, I question for whom they speak and how they define "justice." The focus must remain on discovering the truth, on revealing and owning up to the past.

**DUIII Ford and GM have been accused and the two firms must be open and honest  
(Elaboration)**

Lawyers have filed a civil suit against Ford, accusing it, through its German-base subsidiaries, of aiding the Nazi effort, using slave labor and earning huge profits. Similar charges against GM are being documented in a book to be released next year. Both of the American automotive giants had plants in Germany, established before the war, which flourished under the Nazi regime and continued operations even after the U.S. joined the war. What they "owe" for this in dollars and cents is not clear, but they do owe us the truth. While the corporations' current leaders cannot be held culpable for what transpired during the Nazi era, they will be judged by how they deal with it. They must vigorously, voluntarily and honestly confront that past by opening up their archives.

**DUIV Although Switzerland handed over money, it has yet to come to terms with its part in the Holocaust  
(Elaboration)**

Seeking restitution is important, but at what price? Look at what happened in Switzerland. Yes, we got a check, but what about morality, reconciliation and confronting the past? The Swiss have yet to come to grips with the realities that their history, not the Jews, is their enemy, and that the settlement was not blackmail but a moral debt they should have paid voluntarily.

**DUV      There is more at stake in this issue than just money**  
**(Interpretation)**

What concerns me today is the zealous quest for restitution without regard for consequences. A protracted discussion and debate could bring a high price for the Jewish people, for history and for memory. We need to understand that there is no absolute justice. Full justice could never be obtained from the Swiss, because we cannot put a price on the life of a child whom the Swiss turned back at the border when they saw "J" in his documents. We can only hope for a measure of justice, a symbolic justice that demonstrates an accounting and accountability.

**DUVI      Some involved in the restitution "industry" see it as a chance to further their own interests**  
**(Elaboration)**

Since the Swiss settlement there has been a rush for restitution. Some lawyers see it as an opportunity of a lifetime. Some politicians see it as a way to gain Jewish support. The \$1.25 billion Swiss settlement would not have been achieved without the dogged efforts of lawyers and politicians, many of whom worked pro bono and because it was the right thing to do. But I do not want Holocaust victims used as political footballs or tickets for financial gain. One of the lead attorneys in the Swiss case, Ed Fagan, is now traveling the world seeking new clients. In Poland he remarked that if Hitler moved across Europe from West to East looting and robbing, he, Mr. Fagan, would move from East to West reclaiming the losses. There is no place for ambulance chasers in this serious and sacred undertaking.

**DUVII      How the money should be disbursed**  
**(Interpretation)**

The disbursement of settlement funds has become a tug-of-war among vying groups and lawyers. I believe, first and foremost, that those who have claims should receive payment. Holocaust survivors without specific claims should be included

in the disbursement of funds. After claims are satisfied and after need survivors, who are mostly in Eastern Europe, are provided for, I suggest the remainder go to Israel. Not only would this make an important statement, but Israel has the greatest number of Holocaust survivors who need support. Israel has proportionally more children and grandchildren of survivors than any other nation.

**DUVIII      Restitution should not obscure the truth  
(Evaluation)**

I fear that all the talk about Holocaust era assets is skewing the Holocaust, making the century's last word on the Holocaust that the Jews died not because they were Jews, but because they had bank accounts, gold, art and property. If you repeat it enough, you establish as "fact" that the reason the Jews were killed was because they had money. To me that is a desecration of the victims, a perversion of why the Nazis had a Final Solution, and too high a price to pay for a justice we can never achieve.

**DUIX              The lessons of Holocaust should be  
taught to every new generation  
(Enablement)**

I was asked on a trip to Germany if I didn't think it was time to put an end to dealing with the Holocaust. I answered that there could be no end. We owe it to history and to the six million who died to teach the lessons of the Holocaust to new generations. Those lessons will be diminished and skewed by he efforts to put money over morality.

## English Sample 14 (Original)

Publication: Wall Street Journal Europe

Date: Thursday, 10 December 1998

Page: 10

Author: Henrik Lumholdt  
(Mr. Lumholdt is chief economist, Bank of America, Spain)

Title: Europe Should Look East

Text:

The economic policy debate in Europe has familiar undertones. European politicians insist on the need for economic stimulus, and warn that unless they receive sufficient support from monetary authorities they may expand government spending. Central bankers, on the other hand, are calling for structural reform, and promise they will stomp on any inflationary pressure arising from fiscal largesse. The debate between John Maynard Keynes and the Classical economists, which was thought long buried, has returned. Sadly, we have made little progress toward understanding that structural problems are not only long term, but also short-term impediments to growth. With each cyclical downturn implying ever higher levels of public debt and unemployment, the risk for Europe is that traditional macroeconomic policy will be rendered increasingly stale.

For a peek at where the Continent might be headed, Europeans should take a look at Japan. The Japanese experience teaches that it never seems to be the right time for structural reform. Either the economy is growing strongly, in which case opponents of change become more assertive, or the economy is weak, in which case the political courage to introduce unpopular measures is simply not there.

According to official statistics, unemployment in Japan remains low compared to Europe. But it is high enough by Japanese standards to inhibit the consumer confidence that is

necessary to boost consumption. If this primarily reflects the workings of an overly protected domestic economy, there is also little to suggest that the outlook for the labor market will improve anytime soon. A worrying number of Japanese businesses, some of which might have been eliminated by market forces in a more competitive environment, are burdened by unprecedented debt level. The financial counterpart of this is a banking sector mired in bad debt. Fiscal spending is increasingly rendered impotent and fails to increase consumer confidence, only adding to one of the highest debt levels in the world. At the same time, low nominal interest rates fail to translate into bank lending because of low domestic return expectations.

There is a risk that Europe is headed in the same direction. Though individual differences between countries exist, in general, economic growth has failed to produce jobs. Between 1988 and 1992, Europe experienced an average GDP growth of 2.8% and an average employment growth of 0.9%. The relationship between the two deteriorated in the subsequent five-year period, when average GDP growth was 1.8% and employment actually dropped an average 0.15% per year. The picture has improved slightly this year, to be sure, but according to third-quarter data from Eurostat, the EU's statistical office, Spain alone probably accounted for 50% of all job creation in the European Union in the past year. And as far as fiscal deficits are concerned, yes, they have come down in recent years as countries prepared to enter EMU, but the gross debt of European governments has only stabilized over the past two years after seeing an uninterrupted uptrend throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

Despite these recent, merger improvements, there's risk of a return to the bad old days. The European economy, with Germany at the center, is showing the first signs of slowing as a result of an international crisis affecting export markets both in Asia and the Americas. If this decline puts a stop to the fledgling job growth in core Europe some time during the first part of 1999, policy makers will react. Pressure for expansive fiscal policy will intensify. The European Central Bank might go along with some easing but will have reservations about fully accommodating a policy that will increasingly seem to conflict with the Growth and Stability Pact. For good measure, this might



even result in a stronger euro vis-a-vis the dollar bloc, making sure that any weakness in the U.S. economy deriving from Latin America is fully translated to Europe as well.

But will the European economy react to stimulus, monetary or fiscal? The trouble is that once a negative momentum is underway, especially in the labor market, it's difficult to turn around in the short term. The real earnings of workers might increase, particularly in Germany, but worries about job security could easily counter any positive effects on spending from fiscal incentives, as is the case in Japan. Monetary policy, as already suggested, might begin to soften only slowly and, at any rate, would be in a constant competition with a downward pressure on inflation, suggesting that real interest rates will remain relatively high in relation to real GDP unless the ECB shifts gears sometime during next year. The European financial sector, while nowhere close to the situation facing Japanese institutions, nevertheless threatens not to pass on a monetary policy stimulus in the form of credit to the real sectors of the economy due to its exposure to emerging market economies.

The euro has already proved a shield against currency crises and should be greeted as such. But it is not a shield against international deflationary impacts on a European economy that has done little homework in terms of labor market reform and in allowing competition to create corporate value. Short- and long-term considerations must be reconciled, lest Europe find itself mired in the same trap of policy ineffectiveness that has ensnared Japan.

#### **English Sample 14 (First Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB European economy faces gloomy future**

**DUI In Europe, we have made little progress towards understanding that structural problems are not only long term, but also short term impediments to growth**

**(Background)**



The economic policy debate in Europe has familiar undertones. European politicians insist on the need for economic stimulus, and warn that unless they receive sufficient support from monetary authorities they may expand government spending. Central bankers, on the other hand, are calling for structural reform, and promise they will stomp on any inflationary pressure arising from fiscal largesse. The debate between John Maynard Keynes and the Classical economists, which was thought long buried, has returned. Sadly, we have made little progress toward understanding that structural problems are not only long term, but also short-term impediments to growth. With each cyclical downturn implying ever higher levels of public debt and unemployment, the risk for Europe is that traditional macroeconomic policy will be rendered increasingly stale.

**DUII      The Japanese experience teaches that it never seems to be the right time for structural reform  
(Evidence)**

For a peek at where the Continent might be headed, Europeans should take a look at Japan. The Japanese experience teaches that it never seems to be the right time for structural reform. Either the economy is growing strongly, in which case opponents of change become more assertive, or the economy is weak, in which case the political courage to introduce unpopular measures is simply not there.

**DUIII      The problem as manifested in Japan  
(Background)**

According to official statistics, unemployment in Japan remains low compared to Europe. But it is high enough by Japanese standards to inhibit the consumer confidence that is necessary to boost consumption. If this primarily reflects the workings of an overly protected domestic economy, there is also little to suggest that the outlook for the labor market will improve anytime soon. A worrying number of Japanese businesses, some of which might have been eliminated by market forces in a more competitive environment, are burdened by unprecedented debt level. The financial counterpart of this

is a banking sector mired in bad debt. Fiscal spending is increasingly rendered impotent and fails to increase consumer confidence, only adding to one of the highest debt levels in the world. At the same time, low nominal interest rates fail to translate into bank lending because of low domestic return expectations.

**DUIV      There is a risk that Europe is headed in the same direction as Japan**  
**(Elaboration)**

There is a risk that Europe is headed in the same direction. Though individual differences between countries exist, in general, economic growth has failed to produce jobs. Between 1988 and 1992, Europe experienced an average GDP growth of 2.8% and an average employment growth of 0.9%. The relationship between the two deteriorated in the subsequent five-year period, when average GDP growth was 1.8% and employment actually dropped an average 0.15% per year. The picture has improved slightly this year, to be sure, but according to third-quarter data from Eurostat, the EU's statistical office, Spain alone probably accounted for 50% of all job creation in the European Union in the past year. And as far as fiscal deficits are concerned, yes, they have come down in recent years as countries prepared to enter EMU, but the gross debt of European governments has only stabilized over the past two years after seeing an uninterrupted uptrend throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

**DUV      European economy may get worse due to international crisis**  
**(Elaboration)**

Despite these recent, merger improvements, there's risk of a return to the bad old days. The European economy, with Germany at the center, is showing the first signs of slowing as a result of an international crisis affecting export markets both in Asia and the Americas. If this decline puts a stop to the fledgling job growth in core Europe some time during the first part of 1999, policy makers will react. Pressure for expansive fiscal policy will intensify. The European Central Bank might go

along with some easing but will have reservations about fully accommodating a policy that will increasingly seem to conflict with the Growth and Stability Pact. For good measure, this might even result in a stronger euro vis-a-vis the dollar bloc, making sure that any weakness in the U.S. economy deriving from Latin America is fully translated to Europe as well.

**DUVI      European economy is unlikely to be salvaged  
by stimulus, monetary or fiscal  
(Elaboration)**

But will the European economy react to stimulus, monetary or fiscal? The trouble is that once a negative momentum is underway, especially in the labor market, it's difficult to turn around in the short term. The real earnings of workers might increase, particularly in Germany, but worries about job security could easily counter any positive effects on spending from fiscal incentives, as is the case in Japan. Monetary policy, as already suggested, might begin to soften only slowly and, at any rate, would be in a constant competition with a downward pressure on inflation, suggesting that real interest rates will remain relatively high in relation to real GDP unless the ECB shifts gears sometime during next year. The European financial sector, while nowhere close to the situation facing Japanese institutions, nevertheless threatens not to pass on a monetary policy stimulus in the form of credit to the real sectors of the economy due to its exposure to emerging market economies.

**DUVII      Euro is not going to save a flamed European  
economy  
(Elaboration)**

The euro has already proved a shield against currency crises and should be greeted as such. But it is not a shield against international deflationary impacts on a European economy that has done little homework in terms of labor market reform and in allowing competition to create corporate value. Short- and long-term considerations must be reconciled, lest Europe find itself mired in the same trap of policy ineffectiveness that has ensnared Japan.

## **English Sample 14 (Second Analyst)**

Analysed Text:

**DB European should reform, or else it faces a Japan style depression**

**DUI The European policy debate seems deadlocked, and the risks are increasing  
(Circumstance)**

The economic policy debate in Europe has familiar undertones. European politicians insist on the need for economic stimulus, and warn that unless they receive sufficient support from monetary authorities they may expand government spending. Central bankers, on the other hand, are calling for structural reform, and promise they will stomp on any inflationary pressure arising from fiscal largesse. The debate between John Maynard Keynes and the Classical economists, which was thought long buried, has returned. Sadly, we have made little progress toward understanding that structural problems are not only long term, but also short-term impediments to growth. With each cyclical downturn implying ever higher levels of public debt and unemployment, the risk for Europe is that traditional macroeconomic policy will be rendered increasingly stale.

**DUII The example of Japan shows there is always a reason to prevaricate on reform  
(Evidence)**

For a peek at where the Continent might be headed, Europeans should take a look at Japan. The Japanese experience teaches that it never seems to be the right time for structural reform. Either the economy is growing strongly, in which case opponents of change become more assertive, or the economy is weak, in which case the political courage to introduce unpopular measures is simply not there.

### **DUIII      The full details of Japan's economic situation (Background)**

According to official statistics, unemployment in Japan remains low compared to Europe. But it is high enough by Japanese standards to inhibit the consumer confidence that is necessary to boost consumption. If this primarily reflects the workings of an overly protected domestic economy, there is also little to suggest that the outlook for the labor market will improve anytime soon. A worrying number of Japanese businesses, some of which might have been eliminated by market forces in a more competitive environment, are burdened by unprecedented debt level. The financial counterpart of this is a banking sector mired in bad debt. Fiscal spending is increasingly rendered impotent and fails to increase consumer confidence, only adding to one of the highest debt levels in the world. At the same time, low nominal interest rates fail to translate into bank lending because of low domestic return expectations.

### **DUIV      The steady deterioration of Europe's economic performance over time (Background)**

There is a risk that Europe is headed in the same direction. Though individual differences between countries exist, in general, economic growth has failed to produce jobs. Between 1988 and 1992, Europe experienced an average GDP growth of 2.8% and an average employment growth of 0.9%. The relationship between the two deteriorated in the subsequent five-year period, when average GDP growth was 1.8% and employment actually dropped an average 0.15% per year. The picture has improved slightly this year, to be sure, but according to third-quarter data from Eurostat, the EU's statistical office, Spain alone probably accounted for 50% of all job creation in the European Union in the past year. And as are as fiscal deficits are concerned, yes, they have come down in recent years as countries prepared to enter EMU, but the gross debt of European governments has only stabilized over the past two years after seeing an uninterrupted uptrend throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

**DUV      Recent recovery threatened by world outlook  
(Elaboration)**

Despite these recent, merger improvements, there's risk of a return to the bad old days. The European economy, with Germany at the center, is showing the first signs of slowing as a result of an international crisis affecting export markets both in Asia and the Americas. If this decline puts a stop to the fledgling job growth in core Europe some time during the first part of 1999, policy makers will react. Pressure for expansive fiscal policy will intensify. The European Central Bank might go along with some easing but will have reservations about fully accommodating a policy that will increasingly seem to conflict with the Growth and Stability Pact. For good measure, this might even result in a stronger euro vis-a-vis the dollar bloc, making sure that any weakness in the U.S. economy deriving from Latin America is fully translated to Europe as well.

**DUVI      There are doubts whether Europe's economy  
would respond to any kind of stimulus  
(Elaboration)**

But will the European economy react to stimulus, monetary or fiscal? The trouble is that once a negative momentum is underway, especially in the labor market, it's difficult to turn around in the short term. The real earnings of workers might increase, particularly in Germany, but worries about job security could easily counter any positive effects on spending from fiscal incentives, as is the case in Japan. Monetary policy, as already suggested, might begin to soften only slowly and, at any rate, would be in a constant competition with a downward pressure on inflation, suggesting that real interest rates will remain relatively high in relation to real GDP unless the ECB shifts gears sometime during next year. The European financial sector, while nowhere close to the situation facing Japanese institutions, nevertheless threatens not to pass on a monetary policy stimulus in the form of credit to the real sectors of the economy due to its exposure to emerging market economies.

**DUVII     The euro is no shield against deflation and  
Europe must reform  
(Elaboration)**

The euro has already proved a shield against currency crises and should be greeted as such. But it is not a shield against international deflationary impacts on a European economy that has done little homework in terms of labor market reform and in allowing competition to create corporate value. Short- and long-term considerations must be reconciled, lest Europe find itself mired in the same trap of policy ineffectiveness that has ensnared Japan.

## Notes:

The samples are from all available editions of Wall Street Journal Europe during the months of November and December 1998 stored at London Business School. Some editions are missing from the collection and are unobtainable without considerable cost to the researcher. Since it does not affect the random nature of the data collection procedure it is decided that the missing editions are not tracked.

There are also four samples that are not used since they are book reviews and such a text type does not appear in Grabe's (1987) list of 15 text types that are used to establish the genre of expository prose. For details see Grabe (1987).

Tuesday	November 3,1998	missing
Monday	November 9,1998	book review
Friday/Saturday	November 13/14,1998	missing
Monday	November 16,1998	missing
Tuesday	November 17,1998	missing
Thursday	November 19,1998	missing
Monday	November 23,1998	missing
Tuesday	November 3,1998	missing
Wednesday	November 25,1998	missing
Thursday	November 26,1998	missing
Monday	November 30,1998	missing
Tuesday	December 1,1998	book review
Wednesday	December 2,1998	missing
Friday/Saturday	December 4/5,1998	book review
Tuesday	December 8,1998	book review
Wednesday	December 9,1998	missing



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**Circumstance**

*constraints on S:* S presents a situation (not unrealised)

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S sets a framework in the subject matter within which R is intended to interpret the situation presented in N

*the effect:* R recognises that the situation presented in S provides the framework for interpreting N

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'Probably the most extreme case of Visitors' Fever I have ever witnessed was a few summer ago when I visited relatives in the Midwest.'

*Text Example:* 'P.M. has been with KUSC longer than any other staff member. While attending Occidental College, where he majored in philosophy, he volunteered to work at the station as a classical music announcer. That was in 1970.'

---

**Solutionhood**

*constraints on S:* S presents a problem

*constraints on the N+S combination:* the situation presented in N is a solution to the problem stated in S

*the effect:* R recognises that the situation presented in N as a solution to the problem presented in S

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'One difficulty...is with sleeping bags in which down and feather fillers are used as insulation. This insulation has a tendency to slip towards the bottom. You can redistribute the filler... '

In the definition of the solutionhood relation, the terms problem and solution are broader than one might expect. The

scope of problem includes:

1. questions
2. requests, including requests for information
3. some descriptions of desires, goals, intellectual issues, gaps in knowledge or other expressions of needs
4. conditions that carry negative values, either expressly or culturally, including calamities and frustrations.

It thus compares to Grimes' Response predicate (Grimes, 1975).

---

## Elaboration

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S presents additional detail about the situation or some element of subject matter which is presented in N or inferentially accessible in N in one or more of the ways listed below. In the list, if N presents the first member of any pair, then S includes the second:

1. set: member
2. abstract: instance
3. whole: part
4. process: step
5. object: attribute
6. generalisation: specific

*the effect:* R recognises the situation presented in S as providing additional detail for N. R identifies the element of subject matter for which detail is provided.

*locus of the effect:* N and S

From a conference announcement brochure:

*Text Example:* 'Sånga-Saby-Kursgård, Sweden, will be the site of the 1969 International Conference on Computational Linguistics, September 1-4. It is expected that some 250 linguists will attend from Asia, West Europe, East Europe including Russia, and the United States. The conference will be concerned with the application of mathematical and computer techniques to the study of natural languages, the development of computer programmes as tools for linguistic research, and the application of linguistics to the development of man-machine communication systems.'

## Background

*constraints on N:* R won't comprehend N sufficiently before reading text of S

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S increases the ability of R to comprehend an element in N

*the effect:* R's ability to comprehend N increases

*locus of the effect:* N

*Text Example:* 'Home addresses and telephone numbers of public employees will be protected from disclosure under a new bill approved by Gov. George Deukmejian. Assembly Bill 3100 amends the Government Code, which required that the public records of all state and local agencies, containing home addresses and telephone numbers of staff, be open to public inspection.'

---

## Enablement

*constraints on N:* presents R action (including accepting an offer), unrealised with respect to the context of N

*constraints on the N+S combination:* R comprehending S increases R's potential ability to perform the action presented in N

*the effect:* R's potential ability to perform the action presented in N increases

*locus of the effect:* N

*Text Example:* 'Training on job. A series of informative, inexpensive pamphlets and books on worker health discusses such topics as filing a compensation claim, ionising radiation, asbestos, and several occupational diseases.'

...

For a catalogue and order form write to WIOES, 2520 Milvia St., Berkeley, CA 95704.'

---

## Motivation

*constraints on N:* presents an action in which R is the actor (including accepting an offer), unrealised with respect to the context of N

*constraints on the N+S combination:* comprehending S increases R's desire to perform action presented in N

*the effect:* R's desire to perform action presented in N is increased

*locus of the effect:* N

From a personal message on an electronic bulletin board:

*Text Example:* 'The Los Angeles Chamber Ballet (the ballet company I'm dancing with) is giving 4 concerts next week ... Tickets are \$7.50 except for the opening night... The show is made up of new choreography and should be very entertaining. I'm in 3 pieces.'

---

## Evidence

*constraints on N:* R might not believe N to a degree satisfactory to W

*constraints on S:* The reader believes S or will find it credible

*constraints on the N+S combination:* R's comprehending S increases R's belief of N

*the effect:* R's belief of N is increased

*locus of the effect:* N

From a letter to the editor of 'BYTE' magazine

*Text Example:* 'The programme as published for calendar year 1980 really works. In only a few minutes, I entered all the figures from my 1980 tax return and got a result which agreed with my hand calculations to the penny.'

---

## Justify

*constraints on N:* none

*constraints on S:* none

*constraints on the N+S combination:* R's comprehending S increases R's readiness to accept W's right to present N

*the effect:* R's readiness to accept W's right to present N is increased

*locus of the effect:* N

From an electronic bulletin board:

*Text Example:* 'The next music day is scheduled for July 21 (Saturday), noon-midnight. I'll post more details later, but this is a good time to reserve the place on your calendar.'

---

Several relations involve notions of cause. In broadly defining these relations, it is hard to include both situations that are intended outcomes of some action and causation that does not involve intended outcomes, such as physical causation. Because of this difficulty, we have divided the relations into volitional and non-volitional groups. Similarly we also divide them on the basis of nuclearity into cause and result groups.

---

## Volitional Cause

*constraints on N:* presents a volitional action or a situation that could have arisen from a volitional action

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S presents a situation that could have caused the agent of the volitional action in N to perform that action; without the presentation of S, R might not regard the action as motivated or know the particular motivation; N is more central to W's purposes in putting forth the N-S combination than is S.

*the effect:* R recognises the situation presented in S as a cause for the volitional action presented in N

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'Writing has almost become impossible so we

had the typewriter serviced and I may learn to type decently after all these years.'

---

### **Non-Volitional Cause**

*constraints on N:* presents a situation that is not a volitional action

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S presents a situation that, by means other than motivating a volitional action, caused the situation presented in N; without the presentation of S, R might not know the particular cause of the situation; a presentation of N is more central than S to W's purposes in putting forth the N-S combination.

*the effect:* R recognises the situation presented in S as a cause of the situation presented in N

*locus of the effect:* N and S

From an institutional advertisement:

*Text Example:* '... we've been able to mine our own iron ore, coal, manganese, dolomite, all the materials we need to make our own steel. And because we can mine more than we need, we've had plenty of manganese and iron ore for export.'

An abstract from *Scientific American*:

*Text Example:*

'The Transfer of Technology to Underdeveloped Countries

The elimination of mass poverty is necessary to supply the motivation for fertility control in such countries. Other countries should assist in this process, not least because they have a moral obligation to do so.'

---

### **Volitional Result**

*constraints on S:* presents a volitional action or a situation that could have arisen from a volitional action

*constraints on the N+S combination:* N presents a situation

that could have caused the situation presented in S; the situation presented in N is more central to W's purposes than is that presented in S

*the effect:* R recognises that the situation presented in N could be a cause for the action or situation presented in S  
*locus of the effect:* N and S

Two examples from one personal letter:

*Text Example:* 'Using thumbs is not the problem but heredity is, and the end result is no use of thumbs if I don't do something now.'

*Text Example:* 'Writing has almost become impossible so we had the typewriter serviced and I may learn to type decently after all these years.'

---

### **Non-Volitional Result**

*constraints on S:* presents a situation that is not a volitional action

*constraints on the N+S combination:* N presents a situation that caused the situation presented in S; presentation of N is more central to W's purposes in putting forth the N-S combination than is the presentation of S

*the effect:* R recognises that the situation presented in N could have caused the situation presented in S

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'The blast, the worst industrial accident in Mexico's history, destroyed the plant and most of the surrounding suburbs. Several thousand people were injured, and about 300 are still in hospital.'

---

### **Purpose**

*constraints on N:* presents an activity

*constraints on S:* presents a situation that is unrealised

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S presents a situation to

be realised through the activity in N  
*the effect:* R recognises that the activity in N is  
initiated in order to realise S  
*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'To see which Syncom diskette will replace the ones you're using now, send for our free "Flexi-Finder" selection guide and the name of the supplier nearest you.'

*Text Example:* 'Presumably, there is a competition among trees in certain forest environments to become as tall as possible so as to catch as much of the sun as possible for photosynthesis.'

---

### **Antithesis**

*constraints on N:* W has positive regard for the situation presented in N

*constraints on S:* none

*constraints on the N+S combination:* the situation presented in N and S are in contrast (cf. CONTRAST, i.e., are (a) comprehended as the same in many respects, (b) comprehended as differing in a few respects and (c) compared with respect to one or more of these differences); because of an incompatibility that arises from the contrast, one cannot have positive regard for both the situations presented in N and S; comprehending S and the incompatibility between the situations presented in N and S increases R's positive regard for the situation presented in N

*the effect:* R's positive regard for N is increased

*locus of the effect:* N

*Text Example:* 'Farmington police had to help control traffic recently when hundreds of people lined up to be among the first applying for jobs at the yet-to-open Marriott Hotel. The hotel's help wanted announcement --- for 300 openings --- was a rare opportunity for many unemployed. The people waiting in line carried a message, a refutation, of claims that the jobless could be employed if only they showed enough moxie. Every rule has exceptions, but the tragic and too-common tableaux of



hundreds or even thousands of people snaking-lining up for any task with a paycheck illustrates a lack of jobs, not laziness.'

---

### **Concession**

*constraints on N:* W has positive regard for the situation presented in N

*constraints on S:* W is not claiming that the situation presented in S doesn't hold

*constraints on the N+S combination:* W acknowledges a potential or apparent incompatibility between the situations presented in N and S; W regards the situations presented in N and S as compatible; recognising that the compatibility between the situations presented in N and S increases R's positive regard for the situation presented in N

*the effect:* R's positive regard for the situation presented in N is increased

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'Concern that this material is harmful to health or the environment may be misplaced. Although it is toxic to certain animals, evidence is lacking that it has any serious long-term effect on human beings.'

---

### **Condition**

*constraints on S:* S presents a hypothetical, future, or otherwise unrealised situation (relative to the situational context of S)

*constraints on the N+S combination:* realisation of the situation presented in N depends on the realisation of the situation presented in S

*the effect:* R recognises how the realisation of the situation presented in N depends on the realisation of the situation presented in S

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'Employees are urged to complete new

beneficiary designation forms for retirement or life insurance benefits whenever there is a change in marital or family status. We have recently had cases where divorced spouses have received benefits because the employee neglected to complete a new beneficiary form designating a new spouse or child.'

---

## Otherwise

*constraints on N:* presents an unrealised situation  
*constraints in S:* presents an unrealised situation  
*constraints on the N+S combination:* realisation of the situation presented in N prevents realisation of the situation presented in S  
*the effect:* R recognises the dependency relation of prevention between the realisation of the situation presented in N and the realisation of the situation presented in S  
*locus of the effect:* N and S

From an administrative memo on an electronic bulletin board:  
*Text Example:* 'It's new brochure time, and that means a chance for new project write-ups. anyone desiring to update their entry in this brochure should have their copy in by Dec. 1. Otherwise the existing entry will be used.'

---

## Interpretation

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S relates the situation presented in N to a framework of ideas not involved in N itself and not concerned with W's positive regard  
*the effect:* R recognises that S relates the situation presented in N to a framework of ideas not involved in the knowledge presented in N itself  
*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'Steep declines in capital spending commitments and building permits, along with a drop in the money stock pushed the leading composite down for the fifth time in the past 11 months to a level 0.5% below its high in May 1984. Such a decline is highly unusual at this stage in an

expansion;'

---

## **Evaluation**

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S relates the situation in N to the degree of W's positive regard toward the situation presented in N

*the effect:* R recognises that the situation presented in S assesses the situation presented in N and recognises the value it assigns

*locus of the effect:* N and S

From an advertisement:

*Text Example:* 'Features like our uniquely sealed jacket and protective hub ring make our discs last longer. And a soft inner liner cleans the ultra-smooth disc surface while in use. It all adds up to better performance and reliability.'

---

## **Restatement\***

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S relates N, where S and N are of comparable bulk

*the effect:* R recognises S as a restatement of N

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'A WELL-GROOMED CAR REFLECTS ITS OWNER  
The car you drive says a lot about you.'

---

## **Summary**

*constraints on N:* N must be more than one unit

*constraints on the N+S combination:* S presents a restatement of the content of N, that is shorter in bulk

*the effect:* R recognises S as a shorter restatement of N

*locus of the effect:* N and S

*Text Example:* 'For top quality performance from your computer, use the flexible discs known for memory excellence. It's a great way to improve your memory and get a big bonus in computer performance.'

---

## Other Relations

Among the relations which we have considered but have not formulated definitions for are **Comparison**, **Presentational Sequence**, **Disjunction** and **Means**. We have also decided against a relation **Quote**. Justification for this decision includes:

1. Passages that present who said what or attribute information to certain sources rarely relate to other text spans in such a way that relational propositions arise;
  2. The function of such attribution is in the domain of evidentiality with respect to the attributed material and thus is reasonably considered not as a distinct entity, but as part of the proposition that contains the attributional passage.
- The last three relations - **Sequence**, **Contrast** and **Joint** are non-nucleated.
- 

## Sequence

*constraints on N:* multi-nuclear

*constraints on the combination of nuclei:* A succession relationship between the situations is presented in the nuclei  
*the effect:* R recognises the succession relationships

among the nuclei

*locus of the effect:* multiple nuclei

*Text Example:* 'Peel oranges and slice crosswise. Arrange in a bowl and sprinkle with rum and coconut. Chill until ready to serve.'

---

## Contrast

*constraints on N:* multi-nuclear

*constraints on the combination of nuclei:* no more than two nuclei; the situations presented in these two nuclei are (a) comprehended as the same in many respects (b) comprehended as differing in a few respects and (c) compared with respect to one or more of these differences

*the effect:* R recognises the comparability and the difference(s) yielded by the comparison being made

*locus of the effect:* multiple nuclei

*Text Example:* ‘Animals heal, but trees compartmentalise. They endure a lifetime of injury and infection by setting boundaries that resist the spread of the invading micro-organisms.’

---

## Joint

The schema called JOINT has no corresponding relation. The schema is multinuclear, and no relation is claimed to hold between the nuclei.

*Text Example:* ‘Employees are urged to complete new beneficiary designation forms for retirement or life insurance benefits whenever there is a change in marital or family status.

...

Employees who are not sure of who is listed as their beneficiary should complete new forms since the retirement system and the insurance carrier use the most current form to disburse benefits.’

---

Notes:

\*In the original definition, S and N are required to be of comparable bulk. This requirement is ignored in the present analysis since N is a sentence while S a paragraph therefore they are unlikely to have comparable bulk.

## Appendix IV                      Details of First and Second Analyst Differences

English samples		
	sample 1	sample 2
MU initial	circumstance	<i>restatement/circumstance</i>
MU initial mid 1	<i>background/voli cause</i>	<i>non-voli cause/solutionhood</i>
MU initial mid 2	antithesis	<i>non-voli cause/elaboration</i>
MU initial mid 3	x	x
MU mid 4	elaboration	<i>non-voli cause/elaboration</i>
MU end mid 5	x	x
MU end mid 6	elaboration	non-voli cause
MU end mid 7	<i>interpretation/evaluation</i>	<i>purpose/evaluation</i>
MU end	evaluation	<i>interpretation/motivation</i>
	sample 3	sample 7
MU initial	<i>restatement/circumstance</i>	restatement
MU initial mid 1	elaboration	<i>elaboration/interpretation</i>
MU initial mid 2	<i>interpretation/background</i>	x
MU initial mid 3	x	x
MU mid 4	evaluation	elaboration
MU end mid 5	x	x
MU end mid 6	x	x
MU end mid 7	interpretation	elaboration
MU end	interpretation	restatement
	sample 8	sample 10
MU initial	background	background
MU initial mid 1	interpretation	<i>elaboration/background</i>
MU initial mid 2	<i>interpretation/evidence</i>	elaboration
MU initial mid 3	x	x
MU mid 4	<i>voli result/circum&amp;elab*</i>	elaboration
MU end mid 5	x	x
MU end mid 6	evaluation	x
MU end mid 7	restatement	<i>restatement/evaluation</i>
MU end	<i>voli cause/evaluation</i>	evaluation
	sample 11	sample 12
MU initial	evidence	elaboration
MU initial mid 1	elaboration	<i>elaboration/evidence</i>
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	evidence
MU initial mid 3	<i>evidence/antithesis</i>	x
MU mid 4	<i>background/antithesis</i>	<i>evidence/elaboration</i>
MU end mid 5	x	x
MU end mid 6	<i>interpretation/evidence</i>	x
MU end mid 7	<i>elaboration/evidence</i>	evidence
MU end	restatement	evaluation

English samples		
	sample 13	sample 14
MU initial	circumstance	<i>background/circumstance</i>
MU initial mid 1	<i>interpretation/justify</i>	evidence
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	background
MU initial mid 3	elaboration	x
MU mid 4	interpretation	<i>elaboration/background</i>
MU end mid 5	elaboration	x
MU end mid 6	interpretation	elaboration
MU end mid 7	evaluation	elaboration
MU end	<i>restatement/enablement</i>	elaboration
differences:	26/97	
	26.80412 per cent	
agreement	71/97	
	73.19587 per cent	

Chinese samples		
	sample 5	sample 6
MU initial	background	background
MU initial mid 1	elaboration	<i>background/elaboration</i>
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	elaboration
MU initial mid 3	x	x
MU mid 4	interpretation	elaboration
MU end mid 5	x	x
MU end mid 6	x	x
MU end mid 7	<i>interpretation/elaboration</i>	elaboration
MU end	<i>voli result/elaboration</i>	elaboration
	sample 9	sample 11
MU initial	restatement	background
MU initial mid 1	<i>background/elaboration</i>	<i>background/interpretation</i>
MU initial mid 2	background	<i>elaboration/interpretation</i>
MU initial mid 3	<i>elaboration/background</i>	x
MU mid 4	elaboration	interpretation
MU end mid 5	x	x
MU end mid 6	<i>elaboration/interpretation</i>	interpretation
MU end mid 7	elaboration	interpretation
MU end	interpretation	restatement
differences:	8/84	
	9.52380 per cent	
agreement	76/84	
	90.47619 per cent	

Notes:

1. Plain text indicates that the 1st and 2nd analyst agree on the relation definitions assigned. The differences are recorded in italics with the 1st analyst's conclusion comes first.
2. Only samples in which there are differences between 1st and 2nd analyst appear in the above tables.



## Appendix V

## Results of Sample Analysis

**Table 1** Result of English sample analysis

English samples				
	sample 1	sample 2	sample 3	sample 4
MU initial	circumstance	restatement	restatement	background
MU initial mid 1	background	non-voli cause	elaboration	interpretation
MU initial mid 2	antithesis	non-voli cause	interpretation	interpretation
MU initial mid 3	x	x	x	x
MU mid 4	elaboration	non-voli cause	evaluation	interpretation
MU end mid 5	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 6	elaboration	non-voli cause	x	x
MU end mid 7	interpretation	purpose	interpretation	interpretation
MU end	evaluation	interpretation	interpretation	restatement
	sample 5	sample 6	sample 7	sample 8
MU initial	circumstance	elaboration	restatement	background
MU initial mid 1	restatement	interpretation	elaboration	interpretation
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	elaboration	x	interpretation
MU initial mid 3	elaboration	elaboration	x	x
MU mid 4	elaboration	elaboration	elaboration	voli result
MU end mid 5	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 6	elaboration	voli result	x	evaluation
MU end mid 7	interpretation	interpretation	elaboration	restatement
MU end	evaluation	interpretation	restatement	voli cause
	sample 9	sample 10	sample 11	sample 12
MU initial	circumstance	background	evidence	elaboration
MU initial mid 1	circumstance	elaboration	elaboration	elaboration
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	elaboration	elaboration	evidence
MU initial mid 3	x	x	evidence	x
MU mid 4	elaboration	elaboration	background	evidence
MU end mid 5	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 6	restatement	x	interpretation	x
MU end mid 7	evaluation	restatement	elaboration	evidence
MU end	evaluation	evaluation	restatement	evaluation
	sample 13	sample 14		
MU initial	circumstance	background		
MU initial mid 1	interpretation	evidence		
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	background		
MU initial mid 3	elaboration	x		
MU mid 4	interpretation	elaboration		
MU end mid 5	elaboration	x		
MU end mid 6	interpretation	elaboration		
MU end mid 7	evaluation	elaboration		
MU end	restatement	elaboration		

Chinese samples				
	sample 1	sample 2	sample 3	sample 4
MU initial	restatement	background	background	circumstance
MU initial mid 1	evidence	background	background	interpretation
MU initial mid 2	evidence	elaboration	x	elaboration
MU initial mid 3	x	x	x	x
MU mid 4	evidence	elaboration	elaboration	elaboration
MU end mid 5	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 6	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 7	evidence	voli result	x	elaboration
MU end	evaluation	restatement	interpretation	restatement
	sample 5	sample 6	sample 7	sample 8
MU initial	background	background	elaboration	circumstance
MU initial mid 1	elaboration	background	interpretation	elaboration
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	elaboration	interpretation	elaboration
MU initial mid 3	x	x	x	x
MU mid 4	interpretation	elaboration	interpretation	elaboration
MU end mid 5	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 6	x	x	interpretation	x
MU end mid 7	interpretation	elaboration	interpretation	evaluation
MU end	voli result	elaboration	interpretation	restatement
	sample 9	sample 10	sample 11	sample 12
MU initial	restatement	restatement	background	background
MU initial mid 1	background	elaboration	background	elaboration
MU initial mid 2	background	elaboration	elaboration	non-voli cause
MU initial mid 3	elaboration	x	x	x
MU mid 4	elaboration	voli cause	interpretation	interpretation
MU end mid 5	x	x	x	x
MU end mid 6	elaboration	x	interpretation	x
MU end mid 7	elaboration	voli result	interpretation	elaboration
MU end	interpretation	purpose	restatement	non-voli cause
MU initial	sample 13	sample 14		
MU initial mid 1	elaboration	voli result		
MU initial mid 2	elaboration	background		
MU initial mid 3	x	x		
MU mid 4	x	x		
MU end mid 5	elaboration	background		
MU end mid 6	x	x		
MU end mid 7	x	x		
MU end	elaboration	elaboration		
	elaboration	interpretation		

\* For explanations on the meaning of MU initial, MU initial mid 1 and so forth see Endnote 1 in Chapter seven.

